The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Pierrepont explains.

—More Custom House literature.

—Col. Forney was welcomed home yesterday.

—Trees are budding in many parts of Kansas.

—Old Boreas played havoc in the West early yesterday morning.

—Colorado took a step to the front yesterday by the grace of the U. S. Senate.

—Camille yesterday put itself on record as being "forenent" the Board of Health.

—The Mardi Gras festival was inaugurated at Memphis yesterday with imposing ceremonies.

—General Babcock and Levi P. Lucky yesterday resumed their respective duties at the Executive Mansion.

—Kennedy Lodwick, an old steamboatman, well known along the Ohio river, died in Naples, Ill., on Saturday.

—Kellogg is to go through the impeachment mill—the Louisiana House having taken action that way yesterday.

—The Attorney General thinks there is no truth in the rumors of the proposed removal of Dyer. He ought to know.

—Charles Marfori, ex-Queen Isabella's Minister for the Colonies, who has been imprisoned for some time, has been released.

—Senator Wallace is at "outs" with his Democratic colleagues for opposing the reductions proposed in the Military Academy Bill.

—It is stated that the Prince of Montenegro has recalled the Montenegrin officers at the head of the insurrection in Herzegovinia.

—The Iowans don't believe in capital punishment, and the State Senate has refused to pass the bill restoring the death penalty.

—Nine prisoners, including several burglars, awaiting trial in the Court House, at Newark, N. J., escaped from the prisoners' room on Monday.

—The manager of the New Orleans Clearing House has written a letter to the *Times* of that city, arguing against the impeachment of Gov. Kellogg.

—The melancholy days have come to fashionable society, which must, after to-day put off its gay attire and array itself in Lenten penitential garb.

—It is reported that the Japanese mission to Corea has been successful, Corea having acceded to the demands for the better protection of Japanese subjects.

—A dispatch from Reno, Nevada, reports great excitement over extensive quicksilver discoveries in that vicinity. San Francisco capitalists are investing heavily.

—The steamboat Rapides, from Texas for New Orleans, sank five miles below Baton Rouge on Monday morning. The boat is a total loss. The passengers and crew were all saved.

—The Democratic caucus committee was in session last night on the finance question. The impression is that several reports will be made by individual members of the Democratic general caucus.

—At last! at last. They forged a thunderbolt at Harrisburgh yesterday, which is likely to smash certain circular arrangements, which are supposed to hedge in the mystery connected with our water bond business.

—Two men were instantly killed at Erie on Monday while assisting in moving a house. They were under the house, turning a jack-screw, when the supports gave way, and the falling house crushed the men underneath.

—The Jerusalem zephyr was heard in the House at Harrisburg yesterday, a number of respectable citizens of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, expressing an earnest desire to be allowed to disannex their territory from our sister city.

—This paragraph, from the *Globe-Democrat*, seems to hit both ways: "If Col. Dyer is removed, he will tell all he knows, and there will be vacancies in some of the other Federal offices of St. Louis pretty soon. On with the dance."

—Boss Shepherd let himself out in a congratulatory telegram to Babcock in this style: "For right is right, and God is God, and right the day has won. Thank Storrs, Porter, Williams, and Krum for me. Bless them."

—The Richmond *Dispatch* will warmly welcome to Virginia all desirable immigrants, and make them feel at home, but it protests against the waste of means in forcing immigrants to come who have no money, and no inclination.

—While the Kelleyites in this country are clamoring for the destruction of the National banks, there is in Europe a nation whose people are almost ready to go to war to obtain the very advantages our banking system affords. That nation is Hungary.

—The Committee on Rules of the National Association of Amateur Base Ball players will recommend for adoption to the Convention of Amateurs in Philadelphia, March 8th, that portion of the rules governing the playing off of games adopted recently by professional players.

—Up in Canada, at least in the older provinces, the wild red Indian has almost discontinued his scalping frolics, and has settled down into a bloated bondholder. In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, and New Brunswick there are over thirty thousand of him, his aggregate real and personal property amounting to the respectable sum of $8,122,943.

—Prof. William Harkness, of the commission to observe the transit of Venus, has given a most interesting account of the expedition and its scientific results, so far as arranged. About twenty-five photographs were exhibited by the aid of a powerful lantern. The work of observation will end the success attending it were made to appear in a very flattering aspect.

—The Ultramontane politicians of Europe are not happy now-a-days. Their King Charles, of Spain, has been whipped and his cause is ruined. The white flag fanatics in France are under foot, and the French Republicans are steadily gaining strength. Meantime the maledictions of the Vatican do not disturb the peace, to any serious extent, in Italy or Germany.

—Delegations of brewers from several cities have arrived in Washington to oppose the ruling of the Treasury Department, which limits the amount of malt for the manufacture of beer to two and one-half bushels to the barrel, which is regarded as too small a limit, working hardship and injury to the brewing interests. The matter will be laid before the Ways and Means Committee, and, failing to receive satisfaction from Congress, the question will be carried into court.

—In Canada the Minister of Finance estimates that there will be a deficit of about $500,000 in the revenue for the current fiscal year. He proposes, however, to let this adverse balance stand over to next year, and will make no change in tariff or other taxes. By adopting this neutral course, Mr. Cartwright leaves undecided his policy in regard to either protection or free trade. He says that he is opposed to "experimental legislation" at present, and deems it more important to rise revenue than to adopt a new fiscal system.

—The chances of a surplus on the receipts of this fiscal year are not brilliant. The official figures for the first half of the year show an excess of some six hundred and fifty thousand dollars over the half amount of the annual estimates made by Secretary Bristow. But the first half of the fiscal year is, as a rule, the most productive, and the all but complete returns for January and February seem to indicate a more than usually bad beginning for the second half of the fiscal year. In fact, as matters stand, a deficit on the year's estimates is quite as likely as a surplus.

—This reminiscence of Miss Cushman is recalled by the Boston *Traveller*: "It is not generally known that Miss Charlotte Cushman at one time directed the choir of what was formerly known as the 'Cockerel' Church on Hanover street. This was at the time when Ralph Waldo Emerson, then a young man, and unknown, was a colleague of the Rev. Dr. Ware, this having been his only pastoral charge. It was little thought then that the modest young preacher and the unknown young singer in the choir, at a salary of probably three dollars per week, would become so famous all over the world.

—The last number of the New York *Shipping List*, in its review of business prospects, says that we certainly have a right to look now for a season of moderate activity and of fair gains, under judicious management and a proper conservation of credits. It has been fashionable of late to take a gloomy view of the business situation, and, though times have indeed been very bad, there are many merchants and traders who are far from believing that the country is going to the dogs. There are indications, in fact, that sober reason is returning, and that mutual confidence, the first and indispensable condition to a healthy revival of all branches of business, is gaining strength; money continues plenty, and rates low for sound collateral.

—The fifteen thousand innocent women and the fourteen thousand guileless voters of Indiana, who signed the temperance petition presented to the Senate by Mr. Morton, were unconscious to a better joke than they suspected. The idea of forbidding the importation of liquors from foreign countries was not so bad, but the proposition to suspend all sales of alcoholic drinks in the District of Columbia must have struck the Congressmen as a brand-new notion, and the clause proposing to enjoin total abstinence as a condition of office in the civil, military, and naval departments of the Government doubtless drew a smile from the solemn countenances of the Conscript Fathers. Run Congress, with a Democratic House, without liquor! As well try to run an engine without steam.

FIRST EDITION.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

An Appeal for Secession from Allegheny City.

The Pittsburgh Water Bonds Question.

A Committee Appointed to Investigate the Subject.

To Commence Business Next Week.

Pittsburgh Aldermen Want Their Jurisdiction Increased.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 28, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 7:30 and was called to order by Lieutenant Governor Latta in the chair. The entire evening session was taken up by reading bills on first reading.

Notaries Public.

The following Notaries Public were nominated by the Governor to the Senate: A. Miller, at McKeesport; James K. Cass, Pittsburgh; John Moore, Canonsburg, Washington county; J. A. Ege, Greensburg and J. M. Calderwood, Tyrone, Blair county.

HOUSE.

The House met at 7:30.

Petitions and Resolutions.

The following petitions and resolutions were offered and properly referred:

Mr. GRAHAM (Allegheny) offered a resolution for print ing five thousand copies of the Digest and election laws of the Commonwealth.

Petition from Allegheny.

He also presented a numerously signed petition from citizens of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, which was read. It was as follows:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned citizens, resident taxpayers of the Eleventh ward, in the city of Allegheny, respectfully represent that by the act of April 15, 1873, McClure township was annexed to said city as said ward at the instance of a few persons and against the consent of least nine-tenths of those interested; that said ward is composed of garden and farm lands, with a few small lots and houses, extends over rough hills, improved and unimproved, and in no way suited for city property; that the city taxes levied and collected are oppressive, amounting to five-sixths of all the taxes paid, for which no return benefit is made to the petitioners; streets and sewers are being forced through the ward, contracts let to the initiated, whether necessary or not, and if said act is not repealed and said ward remitted to its original jurisdiction, utter ruin will result to the petitioners. We therefore ask that said act be repealed.

Signed by

WM. COOPER,	S. P. HARBISON,
HAY WALKER,	SAM'L BAKEWELL,
R. B. CAMPBELL,	BENJ. P. BAKEWELL,
W. D. COOPER,	JAMES OLD,

And many others.

Petition from Aldermen.

Mr. LONG presented a petition from the Aldermen of Pittsburgh, in favor of the bill increasing their jurisdiction.

Pittsburgh Water Bonds.

Mr. CAKSON called up the resolution which was referred to the General Judiciary Committee in regard to the appointment of a committee to investigate the issue of water bonds in the city of Pittsburgh.

Mr. GRAHAM (Allegheny) offered the following amendment, provided that no expense shall be incurred by the State by said investigation." Agreed to.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Butler) offered a further amendment, that the committee be entirely appointed from the Allegheny county delegation.

Mr. IRWIN opposed the last amendment. He thought that the committee should be appointed by the Speaker regardless of the location of members.

Mr. CAMPBELL thought that the members from Allegheny county were more properly and fully posted in regard to the proposed investigation.

Mr. HUHN stated that the investigation of municipal affairs by the Legislature was of questionable authority; that in his opinion it required joint action of the Senate; that members were sent here to make good laws, and not to resolve themselves into snelling committees.

Mr. IRWIN stated that the city of Pittsburgh had already gone entirely beyond its constitutional limit of indebtedness, and came here now asking the Legislature to further burthen its people with additional taxation.

Mr. LONG said he opposed Mr. Campbell's amendment to confine the committee to the Allegheny county delegation, because he did not want to serve on the committee, as he did not think his constituents sent him here for that purpose, particularly as the investigation might consume weeks of time and involve a search through a large mass of accounts, books, contracts, &c., necessarily taking the committee from their legislative duties. He did not object to the investigation, but hoped the committee would be composed of members who had experience in municipal affairs, and preferred that unprejudiced and unbiased members should form the committee.

Mr. ZERN also advocated the appointment of the committee.

Mr. Campbell's amendment was then disagreed to.

Mr. SMITH (Chester) thought it eminently proper that the House appoint a committee to investigate all municipal irregularities.

On the passage of the original resolution as offered by Mr. Carson, with Mr. Graham's amendment, the yeas and nays were demanded, and were as follows: yeas 87, nays 47. Messrs. Carson, Graham, Irwin, Long, Shidle, Swan, Thornton, Zern and Speaker Patterson all voted yea. The rest of the Allegheny county members were absent. Speaker Patterson appointed the following committee: Messrs. Carson, Lusk, Swan, Smith, of Chester, and O'Neill. The committee will proceed to business next week.

Petitions.

From citizens of Armstrong and Green counties in regard to the salaries of county officers.

By Mr. WENDT, a petition of citizens of Beaver in regard to the payment of a higher rate of interest than six per cent. in the absence of a contract.

A petition of citizens of Indiana county praying that when the commissions paid county officers exceed two thousand dollars, that they receive only the regular salary.

By Mr. BLATT, a petition of citizens of Mercer county asking the Legislature to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the Commonwealth.

The Anthracite Coal Regions.

Mr. FINCHER offered a joint resolution to investigate the anthracite coal regions.

Printing.

Mr. HOLLENBECK offered a resolution that three thousand copies of the Bureau of Statistics of 1875 be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. STAHLE offered a resolution providing for the printing of reports of the Board of Geological Commissioners.

Bills Read to Place.

By Mr. HASSON, an act for the assessment and collection of water tax in cities of the fifth class.

By Mr. WISE, a supplementary act in regard to the establishing of township and school libraries in the Commonwealth.

Also an act making an appropriation of five thousand dollars to repair and refurnish the Auditor General's Department rooms.

By Mr. DOUGLASS, an act authorizing Courts of Common Pleas to provide by rule the number of days within which defendants may be commanded to appear after the service of writs, summons and scire facias. The bill provides that Courts of Common Pleas may by rule require defendants to appear and make a defense at any time not less than fourteen days after the service of summons, and in default of such appearance may grant judgment in favor of the plaintiff, he having first filed a statement of his claim, verified by an affidavit.

Bills on First Reading.

A number of bills passed on first reading, among which was the act making an appropriation of $120,000 to pay the expenses of the National Guard in suppressing the recent riots in the anthracite coal regions.

When the boom bill was reached upon the calendar members left the House to prevent a quorum. The Speaker ordered a call of the House and that the doors be closed.

On a motion to adjourn the yeas were 17 and nays 86, after which the boom bill passed first reading.

Refunding 5-20 Bonds.

Mr. LUSK offered a resolution that our members in Congress be requested to vote against the bill passed by the Senate of the United States relative to the refunding of five hundred millions of 5-20 bonds, after which the House adjourned. K.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Bill Admitting Colorado as a State Passed by the Senate.

The Military Academy Bill Discussed.

A Number of Bills Introduced in the House.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1876.

SENATE.

Credentials of Senator Sharon.

Mr. JONES presented the credentials of his colleague, Wm. Sharon, to be United States Senator from Nevada for six years. They were read at length. Mr. Sharon was escorted to the desk by his colleague, and the oath of office was administered by Mr. Ferry, President *pro tempore*.

The President's Salary.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, reported favorably on the Senate bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States. Placed on the calendar.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. BOGY, to authorize the Third Auditor of the Treasury to examine the evidence of the payment made by the State of Missouri to State troops serving in the Union army, and also the evidence as to supplies furnished to troops which are yet unpaid. Referred.

The National Finances.

Mr. CONKLING presented resolutions of the New York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the national finances. Laid over.

Woman Suffrage in Utah.

Mr. SARGENT presented a petition of a committee of the National Women's Suffrage Association, asking that the women of Utah be protected in exercising the right of the elective franchise. Referred.

The Judiciary.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of members of the bar of Cincinnati remonstrating against the passage of the House bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. Referred.

Admission of Colorado.

On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK, the Senate took up the House bill to amend the act of March 3d, 1875, to enable the people of Colorado to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of said State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

After discussion the bill was read the third time and passed.

The Military Academy.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill making an appropriation for the support of the Military Academy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, the pending question being on the first amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations for additional pay of professors for length of service, $6,500, and it was agreed to—yeas 37, nays 11.

The next amendment reported by the committee, for the pay of one instructor of practical military engineering in addition to his pay as First Lieutenant $900, was amended—ayes 27 to 13.

The question then being on the amendments reported by the committee appropriating $960 extra pay for one instructor of ordinance, $4,000 for the pay of eight assistant professors in addition to their pay as First Lieutenants, $1,500 for extra pay of three instructors of cavalry, artillery and infantry, $2,700 for extra pay of four assistant instructors of tactics, and $300 for extra pay of an adjutant, they were agreed to—yeas 33, nays 17.

The next amendment reported by the committee was to strike out of the House bill the following: "For sixteen musicians for companies $2,496, provided that sections nine and ten of the act approved March 31, 1875, entitled an act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875, and prior years, and for other purposes, be and the same are hereby repealed," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "For the pay of the Military Academy Band $14,880."

A long and somewhat amusing debate ensued in reference to West Point and marine bands. Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. KERR occupied the Speaker's chair today.

Equalization of Bounties.

Mr. HOLMAN presented a memorial signed by 1,916 soldiers of Indiana in the late war asking for the equalization of bounties.

The Whisky Prosecutions.

Among the Executive documents submitted by the Speaker was a communication from the Attorney General in response to a resolution offered by Mr. Lord calling for an explanation of his order touching the testimony of accomplices in the whisky prosecutions. The Attorney General states that such instructions as he issued were merely in confirmation and approval of arrangements already made, and that as those instructions and arrangements relate to matters now in progress, the House would readily see the propriety of withholding special information relating thereto until the trials are over. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Emma Mine.

Mr. SWANN, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution instructing that committee to inquire further into the connection of the United States Minister to the Court of St. James with the Emma mine, so called, with power to send for persons and papers, and with leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Bills Introduced.

The Speaker, Mr. Cox in the chair, then called the States for bills. In addition to private bills for public buildings, the following were introduced:

By Mr. WARREN, authorizing payment to the executor of Henry Wilson, late Vice President of the United States, equal to the salary of the Vice President for the unexpired portion of the term for which he was elected.

By Mr. MEADE, to define the powers and duties of officers of internal revenue, and to further provide for the collection of taxes on distilled spirits.

By Mr. WILLIS, to simplify existing laws imposing duties on imports, and to reduce the rate thereon; also to restore the duty on tea and coffee and to enlarge the free list.

By Mr. WADDELL, to restore the franking privilege.

By Mr. VANCE, to provide for stationary chaplains in the army.

By Mr. YOUNG (Tenn.), authorizing the payment for all cotton seized after May, 1865.

By Mr. WILLIAMS, to repeal the act for the resumption of specie payments. He tried to have immediate action upon it, but not being able to do so under the rules, he withdrew it.

By Mr. OLIVER, to repeal the law in reference to the amount for which silver coin shall be a legal tender, and to enact a substitute therefor.

By Mr. RIDDLE, directing compensation for the use of property during the late war.

By Mr. MACKEY, to aid in the completion of the Washington monument.

By Mr. BURCHARD (Wis.), by request, to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between this country and Asia.

By Mr. LUTTRELL, resolutions of the California Legislature to cheapen telegraphic communication.

By Mr. PHILLIPS, for the liquidation of the debt of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company to the United States.

By Mr. GOODIN, for the protection of agriculture from the injuries of insects.

By Mr. KIDDER (Dakota), declaring the Black Hills open to exploration and settlement.

By Mr. NEW, to reimburse States for expenses incurred in the late rebellion.

By Mr. FRANKLIN, resolutions of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., asking for the establishing of a branch mint and donating ground and buildings therefor.

Mr. MORRISON moved that the House adjourn. The yeas and nays were ordered, and resulted ayes 118 and noes 114. Adjourned.

LOUISIANA IMPEACHMENT.

A Long Debate on the Report of the Committee Favoring the Impeachment of Governor Kellogg —Adopted by 61 Yeas to 45 Nays.

NEW ORLEANS, February 28.—After seven hours and a half of debate, at half past four o'clock, Mr. Wiltz moved the adoption of the report of the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the charges against Wm. Pitt Kellogg, with the resolutions accompanying the report recommending that articles of impeachment be preferred against him for high crimes and misdemeanors. The yeas and nays were called. Mr. Stafford and other members asked permission of the House to explain their votes. When their names were called, a storm of yeas and nays greeted the request. The majority report and resolutions accompanying the same were adopted by a vote of 61 yeas to 45 nays. The Hall of the House and lobbies above and below stairs were crowded with spectators during the whole time of the discussion of the question.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Eastern Terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad Decided.

Investigation Into the Emma Mine Speculation.

Letter from the Attorney General on the Whisky Frauds.

WASHINGTON, February 28, 1876.

The Eastern Terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad.

The Supreme Court to-day decided that the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad is on the Iowa shore at Council Bluffs, and that the Omaha bridge is a part of the road, and must be operated in connection with the whole line.

Emma Mine Investigation.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day heard the testimony of James E. Lyon, of Racine, Wis., concerning the Emma mine speculation. The witness had owned one-third interest in the Monitor lode, which afterwards became the Emma mine, and an interest in which was purchased by Henry H. Baxter and Senator W. Park. Suits arose, and witness employed as counsel ex-Senator Stewart, of Nevada, and Gen. Hillyer. Witness and Stewart visited Salt Lake City, where they met Senator Morton, to whom Stewart related the difficulty of obtaining a trial in the courts of that territory. Morton said it was all wrong, when Stewart replied that if Morton would assist he should have $20,000. An effort was made to have Judge McKean removed, but without success. They objected to McKean because he was engaged in trying in his own court a case in which he was interested, being President of and a large stockholder in a company engaged in litigation with another similar mining company. Mr. Kean was also interested to the extent of $100,000 in the Tunnel Mining Company, which organized with a capital of $1,500,000. The other Judicial Districts were joint partners in the Emma Mine interests adverse to him. The Marshal of the territory was also interested in Emma Mine stock. A party in San Francisco had purchased from the estate of Silas Braine for a nominal sum claims about a quarter or half a mile from the Monitor lode, and organized the Emma Mine Company, with a capital of $10,000,000. Stewart advised witness to consolidate his interest with the new company, which would have shares enough to give to witnesses, judges, jurymen and all. Witness was under instructions to dispose of his interest to Park, and for a consideration was willing to withdraw both his claim and the suit he commenced. Stewart said Park was not to be trusted, and would swear to a lie, steal records of courts, buy witnesses, and do anything to carry his point. Witness, in response to Stewart, said: "I have heard Park say hard things about you, and that you would not hesitate to buy judges, jurors, and witnesses at your personal convenience." Witness asked Stewart to see Park and effect a settlement of the business. It was agreed that two millions had been taken out of the mine up to July, 1871, and allowing half a million for expenses, witness was willing to settle on that basis, never having surrendered his interest in the Monitor lode. Stewart and Park left for New York, and on the 5th of August Stewart wrote that he could not make so good a bargain with Park as he desired, but there was no occasion for much dispute about a worked-out mine. Witness objected to the contract Stewart proposed with Park, as it did not secure to him the half million promised. Park discharged all the miners but six. No ore was to be taken out, but only developed for examination by an engineer, as it was to be sold on its reputation. Stewart telegraphed on November 9th to witness to come to London. When he got there Stewart said there were a hundred miners for sale, and against the previous advice of witness he had been compelled to identify himself with the Emma mine. Prof. Silliman's report had placed the mine among the great mines of the world, and stated that ore to the value of three and a half millions had already been removed from it. At London witness found Stewart and Park occupying a room at Edward's Hotel as an office. Albert Grant, of London, framed a prospectus of the Emma Mine Company, and £100,000 were paid to the bankers as promoter's shares. Twenty-five thousand pounds were paid to the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. for the use of their name. J. H. Hylwerdine, of the banking house of Morton, promised £10,000 sterling for the use of his name, but the money was not paid, and besides sums expended, General Schenck was presented with 500 shares of stock and Newspapers a share. Albert Lewis & Sons, of Liverpool, were to have received £8,000, but did not, but that Professor Silliman received nine or ten thousand pounds for making his favorable report.

The Whisky Frauds.

The following communication was sent to the House of Representatives today:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, }
WASHINGTON, February 28, 1876. }

To the Honorable the House of Representatives:

I am in receipt of the following resolution of the House, namely: "February 21, 1876. On motion of Mr. Lord, *Resolved*, That the Attorney General be required to inform the House by what authority and for what purpose he recently gave instructions to his subordinates, alleged to be in contravention of a long established rule, relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions." To which, in reply, I have the honor to suggest that the resolution must have been introduced under a misapprehension. No instruction or rule is now given by the Attorney General to his subordinates in contravention of any rule relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions, and no instructions that had any such purpose or intent, nor any instructions to which any such purpose could be fairly attributed. The only specific instructions which have been given on the subject are those in certain districts where whisky frauds are being prosecuted, and these are merely in confirmation and approval of arrangements made to use the testimony of accomplices. As these arrangements and instructions relate to matters in progress, the House will readily see the propriety of withholding special information relating thereto until the trials are over. I have the honor to add that in no instance since I have been Attorney General has there been a proposition of any subordinate of mine relating to the testimony of accomplices in criminal actions which has not met my prompt and cordial sanction.

I have the honor to remain, yours, very obediently,

EDWARD S. PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

The Chorpenning Claim.

The Court of Claims to-day rendered a decision in favor of the famous Chorpenning claim. It was contended that the reference of this claim by Congress to the Postmaster General, and his decision that between four and five hundred thousand dollars were due to the claimant, constituted an award binding on the Government. The Court now sustains a demurrer to this assertion, and hold that the decision above stated was not binding on the Government. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The Finance Question.

The motion for the adjournment of the House immediately after the call of States for bills was made by Mr. Morrison to prevent a vote on a motion which Mr. Holman intended to offer favoring the repeal of the specie resumption law of last year. Just before the close of the roll call a motion to adjourn was apparently lost, but the result was changed by Messrs. Foster, Hale, Townsend (N. Y.) and Blaine announcing their votes in the affirmative, which made the total stand ayes 118 and noes 114.

Retirement of Legal Tenders.

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the retirement of $299,748 in United States notes, being eighty per cent. of new national bank currency issued during this month. This will leave the outstanding legal tender circulation until further orders $370,943,392.

The President's Salary.

The bill reported favorably from the Senate Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment to-day in regard to the President's salary provides that from and after the 4th of March, 1877, it shall be fixed at $25,000.

Illinois Tax Injunction Cases.

The Supreme Court will to-morrow take up the Illinois tax injunction cases.

Investigation Postponed.

The investigation into the manner of the election of Senator Spencer has been postponed until a week from Friday next.

The Steamer Osceola Sunk.

MEMPHIS, February 28.—The steamboat Osceola, Captain Bowman, from the St. Francis river for Memphis, with 300 bales of cotton, struck a snag at Peters' Landing, forty miles below here, at eleven o'clock last night, and sunk in eight feet of water. No lives were lost. The City of Augusta brought the passengers up, and the Edia is taking off the cotton, which will all be saved in a damaged condition. The boat can be raised, and the wrecker Ecker will go to her relief.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

Proceedings of the British Parliament.

The War in Spain Said to be Ended.

DON CARLOS SEEKS SAFETY IN FRANCE.

SPAIN.

Ex-Queen Isabella.

MADRID, February 28.—King Alfonso left the question as to the return of ex-Queen Isabella to the Ministry. The latter have not yet reached a determination in the matter.

The War Ended.

MADRID, February 28.—The following official intelligence has been sent to the Spanish Minister at London: The war is at an end. Don Carlos has asked France for hospitality. He informed General Poucet, commanding Bayonne, that he would enter France at 9 o'clock this morning by the bridge of Arnegui. Three thousand Carlists have entered France at St. Jean, Pied and De Port. They are crossing the frontier in hundreds at Aldudes. The French will immediately intern them. King Alfonso has arrived at Pampeluna. A dispatch received at Bayonne from Ainhoa announces that Don Carlos entered France this morning at Arnegui.

LONDON, February 29.—The *Standard* has the following special dispatch from Madrid: Great enthusiasm prevails here. Alfonso will have a splendid reception on his return. The letter to General Poucet, giving notice of Carlos' intention of entering France was written by Lizarrago. It declares that Don Carlos, having been conquered by adverse fortune, has resolved to abandon a further struggle as useless. He asks the generous hospitality of France. General Poucet, on receipt of the note, started for Arnegui to intern the fugitives. Three Alfonsist army corps are advancing in the Baztan Valley. They meet with no resistance.

A Paris dispatch to the *Times* says as soon as Don Carlos entered France, a French General, in accordance with orders of General Cissey, Minister of War, waited on him and informed him that officers of his staff might retain their swords and horses, but he and his officers would have to submit themselves to orders of internment, which was communicated to them by the civil authorities. Carlos appeared depressed, and was quite disposed to conform with the orders. He begged to have his thanks conveyed to the French Government for its courtesy. The French Government hastened to officially inform the Spanish Government of the surrender and to congratulate it on the happy conclusion of the war.

The *Times'* correspondent adds: I have received the following authoritative information: Witnesses were given notice of remaining in France, but the Government will probably refuse. The exact terms of the orders for the internment of Don Carlos and suite are not yet known, but it is thought that Carlos will not remain long in France.

Telegrams just received announce that Alfonso will return to San Sebastian in a few days to receive Queen Isabella.

The *Times'* correspondent with the Carlist telegraphs from Estella, Don De Luz, on Monday, that five battalions companied Don Carlos and Lizarragui into France, and General Morjones has occupied Lesca.

A Paris dispatch reports that Don Carlos is already en route for Paris.

A telegram from Alsassua on Sunday says Alfonso would visit Estella, Elezoudo, Irun and Belboa, and then return to the capital.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, February 28.—Yesterday evening the steamer Harlingen, while on the way from London to Rouen, struck the masts of the steamer Strath Clyde, recently sunk in the channel, and sank in fifteen minutes. All on board were saved.

Proceedings.

LONDON, February 28.—In the House of Commons this evening Mr. Biggar, member for County Cavan, Ireland, asked the Government whether the law prohibiting members of Parliament from being at the same time Government contractors was still in force, whether the law on the question applies to the Suez Canal transactions, and whether the Government is prepared to enforce it in regard to Sir Nathaniel Mayer De Rothschild, Bart., one of the members for Aylesbury.

Disraeli, in reply, said that question belongs to the courts, and not to the House of Commons.

Sir Nathaniel Rothschilds declared that he was not a partner in the house of Rothschilds.

Sir Henry Drummond Wolff, member for Christchurch, having asked a question in regard to the army organization of Egypt, Mr. Bourke, one of the Under Secretaries for the Foreign Department, replied, informing Wolff that the Russian General Tadieff would reorganize the Khedive's army, but not as War Minister.

Mr. Bourke also replied to a question asked by Parnell, member for Meath, saying that the Government had received no communication from the Government of the United States regarding Edward O'Meagher Condon. Condon was not imprisoned at Spike Island, near Queenstown, nor had he ever been handcuffed or chained.

The Marquis of Hamilton questioned the Government in regard to the Strath Clyde disaster. Sir C. B. Adderly, President of the Board of Trade, in reply said that inquiries respecting the Strath Clyde must be postponed until the conclusion of the criminal proceedings against the Captain of the Franconia.

FRANCE.

The Press Law.

PARIS, February 28.—M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, has issued a circular to the Procuret Generauix, stating that it is unnecessary as a rule to now commence prosecutions for violation of the press law committed during the elections, and which were not then proceeded against.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet.

PARIS, February 28.—The *Moniteur* says the reconstruction of the Cabinet will involve the withdrawal of Montaignac and Walldo, and the appointment in their places of Admiral Pathnan and Jules Simon. No changes, however, will be announced before March 5th.

General Amnesty.

At a meeting of the Left to-day it was decided that a motion for general amnesty to take immediate effect, should be introduced on the 8th of March, the first day of the session, by Victor Hugo in the Senate and M. Madier De Montjau in the Chamber of Deputies; also that proposals be introduced for the immediate raising of the state of siege and the repeal of the law on the appointment of Mayors in accordance with the wish of the Minister of Commerce.

AUSTRIA.

A Ministerial Crisis Averted.

VIENNA, February 28.—The lower House of the Reichsrath has voted the ratification of the commercial convention recently concluded with Roumania. This action sets at rest the apprehensions caused by rumors that the Ministry would resign if the House refused to ratify the convention.

The St. Louis Mayoralty Contest Settled.

ST. LOUIS, February 28.—The Supreme Court refused to grant a writ of *certiorari* in the contested mayoralty case of Britton *vs.* Overstolz. Shortly after the decision was announced Colonel Britton sent a note to Mr. Overstolz, informing him that the court having declined to review the action of the City Council, the contest terminates in his favor, and he (Britton) would withdraw from the contest. Mr. Overstolz took office and the further discharge of the duties of the executive. At a late hour both gentlemen were at the Mayor's office, when Mr. Britton turned over to Mr. Overstolz the books and documents belonging to the office, and after brief speeches, in which both stated that their personal friendship had not been disturbed by reason of the contest, Colonel Britton withdrew, and Mr. Overstolz proceeded to transact the business of the office.

The Loss by the Burning of the Steamer Mary Belle.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, February 28.—It is estimated, upon reliable data, that the loss by the burning of the steamer Mary Belle at Vicksburg, Miss., yesterday, will reach over $500,000. She had a large number of passengers with valuable baggage. She was believed to be the largest steamer ever constructed for navigating the Mississippi or any other river. The extreme length of hull being 325 feet, and breadth fifty-six feet. In constructing the boat over 1,000,000 feet of water-seasoned oak was used. She had a battery of eight steel boilers. She cost over $125,000. The insurance on the cargo will fall heavily on the Memphis and New Orleans underwriters. There was no insurance on the boat in Cincinnati.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, February 28.—The steamships Ohio, from Philadelphia, and Adriatic, from New York, have arrived.

NEW YORK, February 28.—Arrived—The steamship Greece, from London.

—Compliments of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to the New York *World*: "You helped to spawn Tweed, and the curse of you and your thieves hangs over the Democratic party to-day. To the New York *World* we send scorn and defiance."

JUDGE LYNCH'S COURT.

A Murderer Taken from the Lebanon (Tenn.) Jail, and Hung and Shot.

NASHVILLE, February 28.—A special to the *American* says at 12 o'clock last night twenty-five or fifty armed men went to the Lebanon jail, thirty miles from here, and demanded the keys from the jailor, who refused to give them up. The jailor's wife, fearing they were going to kill her husband, got the keys and delivered them. The jailor had threatened to kill any one who entered the jail. While defending the front they broke into the rear and took from his cell Porter Williamson, colored, one of the alleged murderers of Robert Hamilton, whose place Williamson and Burr Beggarly went to rob last March, carried him one and a half miles from Lebanon, hung and shot him in the head, and left. Williamson's body was cut down at 9 o'clock this morning. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was "came to his death at the hands of parties unknown." The crowd came and departed from Lebanon so quietly that only about half a dozen people outside the jailor and his wife were aware what was occurring. It is supposed Williamson was lynched on account of the tardiness of justice, having been twice granted a new trial. Williamson and Beggarly had confessed to the murder of Hamilton.

—The defeat of the Carlists gives the other branch of the House of Bourbon a hold upon the throne which was lost by the dissolute Isabella and her corrupt Court. Having passed through a series of wonderful political experiments since the abdication of the Queen, having tried various shades of Republican Government and a monarchy with a foreign Prince on the throne, and finally swung back to the Bourbonism from which Spaniards, a few years ago, regarded themselves forever emancipated, it remains to be seen whether those who are the constitutional advisers of the boy monarch will have the sense to profit by experience and institute those political and religious reforms without which the revivification of Spain is impossible.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—A reporter of the Paris *Figaro* has, after repeated refusals, succeeded in obtaining an interview with the ex-Empress Eugenie and her son, at Chiselhurst. The young Prince told the reporter that the "invasion" had become a nuisance at Chiselhurst. Not long ago, he said, an American member of this peculiar branch of journalism called, having two stenographers with him, and bearing in the hand a long roll of paper for the question. The unfortunate man said he had crossed the ocean for the express purpose of getting his questions answered at Chiselhurst.

—An educational question of considerable importance is at present undergoing the fires of discussion in Cincinnati. The Informed the School Board have for some time been objected to, since it is alleged they "double" on the course of the High Schools and are thus partly useless, while, in addition, they are a very heavy extravagant means of spending the people's money. The newspaper war over the matter is quite lively.

☞For Additional Telegrams See Fourth Page.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 28, 1876.

Moulton vs. Beecher.

The argument was begun to-day in the Brooklyn Superior Court on the demurrer in the case of Frank Moulton against Henry Ward Beecher. The question to be decided is whether, after the District Attorney has entered a *nolle prosequi* in the case against Moulton, the latter has a right to bring a case against Beecher for malicious prosecution. General Butler and Roger A. Pryor appeared for Moulton. Mr. Shearman is assisted by M

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING....N. P. REED....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½f.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114.

THE Joint Committee of Congress, in arranging a reduction of expenses, have, it is said, applied the ten per cent. to themselves, and reduced their own salaries to $4,500. Score one for that committee!

ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT has replied to the inquiry of the House as to the exact meaning of his letter to officers under his control, as regards the whisky trials, but the answer isn't all the House wants. So it has concluded to ask BRISTOW about it.

OUR winter continues the even tenor of its way,—freezing, moderating, and then a splendid rainfall. The last cold spell gave us a fair quality and thickness of ice, but while it was being gathered, the softening time came, and soon the splendid ice crop melted away. The uniformity of this kind of weather is very remarkable, and exceedingly disagreeable as well.

COL. FORNEY, who has spent so much time in Europe, in the interest of the Centennial, returned yesterday, and was received with warm greeting. He has been very successful in his foreign mission, and has done much to promote the right understanding of and interest in the Centennial. His services were of great value and it is fitting that he should be accorded a reception on the occasion of his return.

THE Carlist insurrection is practically ended—DON CARLOS having crossed the frontier, and entered France. This foolish insurrection has served to devastate portions of Spain, and to engender evil passions for years. It had in it but few elements of hope from the first, and has gained and lost, as the Government was strong or weak, until at last even the province of Biscay could not prevent its final collapse. It is to be hoped that now the Government will have rest.

IF Indiana is to be accepted as an exemplar of the style of political campaign we are to have this year, we would say that the struggle will be somewhat heated. Before his nomination as Republican candidate for Governor, Mr. ORTH was thought to be a very upright, honorable and popular man. But he has suddenly become anything else—"a defrauder of widows," a political heretic, and infamous; and, if he is elected, Indiana will have covered herself with infamy. All of which is very bad—at this stage of the canvass.

THE excitement over events at the Custom House rather increased yesterday, and two messengers are understood to have reached Washington yesterday, in the interest of the Collector. The trouble is that Secretary BRISTOW is a very positive man; and as he did not put his reported request for a resignation, on the score of fraud, or loss to the Government, but of carelessness that permitted merchants to be charged in excess of the legal amount, without their consent, he will not be very apt to recall his decision. Still, such matters are often accomplished when the result reached is all right.

WE ARE in receipt of a communication embodying an appeal to the Legislature to aid the colored orphans' school at Bridgewater. It is not sufficiently explicit in its statements to publish entire; but we gather from it the following facts: 1. The State delayed four years in preparing to care for the colored orphans, at a saving to the treasury of $120,000, but in so doing wrought injury on those who had a claim on its generosity. 2. That the Bridgewater property was bought with $20,000 of private funds, and the children collected at private expense. 3. The school is too small to be supported by the regular State appropriation and cannot be consolidated with another, as is done with white schools, because the children are colored. 4. The appropriation for two years past has not been sufficient to sustain the school, and it has fallen behind in its expenses each of these years. 5. A bill is before the Appropriation Committee of the Legislature to make up this deficiency by special appropriation. Unless the State grants the aid asked for the Bridgewater school will be disbanded, such children as have homes will be sent to them, and the others to the alms-house; this will be a great injustice to the colored orphans, and a disgrace to the State. There certainly can be no objection to properly supporting this institution, so long as it shall be necessary, particularly as the owners of the property do not propose to charge damages when the school is finally disbanded. We hope the aid asked for will be granted.

THE TURKISH STRUGGLE.

There is every indication that with the opening up of spring, the war between Turkey and her rebellious provinces will assume large proportions. Not only will the several provinces,—Servia, Montenegro, Herzegovinia, but even Wallachia and other of the tributaries will be in full revolt. Even Austria and Russia are preparing to take part in the probable conflict, both of them consolidating armies, and preparing for active military operations. Causes are discussed, and the probabilities of averting the threatened war, canvassed, but the general conclusion is that it must come, the difficulties occasioning it being beyond reach. The trouble is, all confidence in the firmans of the Porte has given way. These promises of reform have been frequently made, only to be broken. Reform was solemnly pledged after the Crimean war. Yet till the last year the Turkish tax-gatherers let out the collection of tithes, and each harvest was nearly all sold to sub-agents by the officials before it had ripened. The country has been stripped bare by tax-gatherers. Bosnia, with, say 700,000 Christians and 500,000 Mussulmans, is exceedingly poor, and yet a considerable revenue has always been wrung from the unhappy people by the Porte. In this province and Herzegovinia not a penny of taxes is ever used for public improvements.

So also of other reforms promised. They are fair in the ear and false to the hope. The Porte promises self-governing assemblies in the insurgent provinces; but the rebels know how easy, when they have laid down their arms, it will be either for Turkey to break her pledge, or to so manipulate these Provincial bodies that they shall merely represent the will of the Ottoman Porte. They are aware, too, how impossible it is for the Mussulman authorities to be tolerant. They know that the religion of their fathers, cherished so long and fought for on so many bloody fields is a scorn and contempt to those bigoted Mohammedans, and that it can only exist under the rule of Constantinople by sufferance and from fear. The truth is, these concessions will not in the least pacify the rebellious districts. The rebellion, as soon as the melting of the Winter's snows permits, will burn as fiercely as ever. Nothing but a protectorate of the Provinces by the Christian powers, or the absolute withdrawal of Turkey from Europe, can end the struggle. Of course, before Turkey yields to this she will expend her utmost energies in a final struggle. Here, however, complications enter in. Russia sees the opportunity of at least drawing nearer to Constantinople, if not of absolutely solving the long coveted capital. She will aid to the utmost, therefore, the struggling principalities. As to Austria, her motives will be no higher, though they may lead to a different policy]

AIDING RAILROADS.

The history of the movements to secure aid from the Government for trans-Continental railroads would be curious and interesting, were it carefully written up, and the facts fully stated. The first lines were built by means of a donation of Government lands, and the loan of Government credit. We venture that this credit would not be withdrawn, even now, if this necessitated the blotting out of the completed lines. In other words, they are worth, to the nation at large, all it has paid for them. The prospect for another line, which passing through Southern territory, would reach the Pacific seaboard, was progressing prosperously without Government aid, other than the land donation,—which involved no loss to the Government, the alternate sections being doubled in value by the railroad,—when the panic suddenly prostrated credit, and shut off all prospect of success, unless the Government would guarantee its bonds, as it did those of the first Pacific roads. That this should have been the case is not surprising, as the enterprise was too vast to be carried forward by any combination of private capital, possible in a time of panic. Still, enough had been done to prove the good faith of its projectors, before the panic came. But the moment Government credit was asked, on the basis of far better security to the Government than was given by the other railroads, an outcry was raised by the Eastern press, and the charge freely bandied that the Texas Pacific was a second Credit Mobilier.

In the three years that have elapsed since the panic there have been many particulars in which men have revised their judgments. The specie resumption ideas of the New York press, as we have frequently shown of late, have yielded, and they now teach what we have urged all along. Whether this proves that we are also right on the question of aid to the railroads, we do not say; but certainly we are not governed by other than just motives in the views we hold. Pittsburgh is one of the representative manufacturing centres of the country, and whatever disturbs or enhances our prosperity may be safely assumed to have the same effect on other points, and even on the entire country. We therefore teach that the revival of business, that would certainly attend active work in the construction of the great trans-continental lines, would prove profitable to the entire nation, and the Government as well. The breaking down of our railroad interests brought on the panic, and the resuscitation of those interests will revive industry once more. This is the great central fact on which that question rests. That our proposition is correct, may be illustrated by unimpeachable facts. Were active operations resumed on the Texas Pacific, for example, $25,000,000 a year would be expended. This would go for labor, material and supplies. A large body of laborers would be employed direct, while the demand for rails, ties, rolling stock, cars, locomotives, and supplies generally, would give employment to thousands more. Ore will be dug from mines, and manufactured; money will be set in motion, confidence engendered, and active trade developed once more. No one who looks at the facts doubts this result.

Will it pay the Government? We answer, it cannot do otherwise. It is claimed that if this arrangement is entered into the United States Treasury must pay $5,000,000 yearly for five years, on interest account. Admit this, and we ask, what will it get in return? We answer, revenue that will amount to $25,000,000 yearly. The starting up of enterprises will result, long before the first payment is made, in giving employment to the million of idle men that now consume, while they do not contribute one dollar toward the wealth of the nation. We hold it to be a demonstrable fact, that we have enough unemployed people, if they were given work, to add at least $150,000,000 yearly to the wealth of the country. And of this sum the Government would get its share. It is a well known fact that when our laboring people have regular employment they live well, and so spend; and out of these expenditures the Government derives a share; thus where now it gets nothing, its revenues would be largely increased. The falling off in revenues since the panic, from internal revenue sources, illustrates what this amounts to,—and it is five times what it is claimed will be required to make good the yearly interest account. Cannot the Government afford to expend $5,000,000 in order to add $150,000,000 to the wealth of the country? And is $5,000,000 a heavy outlay for a direct return of $25,000,000?

There has been a deal of false logic, and of apparent grasping after blackmail connected with this question. There is a stretch of country traversed by the proposed line of the Texas Pacific that will not only support the road, once it is built, but will contribute largely to the wealth of the country. The simple question is, shall we have this development quickly made, or depend upon the slow process of gathering up capital, when the country is recuperated? We hold that wise policy looks to the rapid development of our resources. No one can pretend that the policy of aiding the first Pacific railroads was ever condemned. It was the abuse of that policy that constituted the Credit Mobilier. And the Congress that gives aid to the enterprise under mention will be popular, so soon as the result of its action in the recuperation of business is discerned. We hold, further, that aid to this enterprise will contribute, more than any one thing, to the resumption of specie payments. It is beginning to be seen, that specie resumption depends upon such a development of our current resources, as that we may export more and import less; and on such an increase of the solid wealth of the country that we can buy our foreign debt and hold it at home. The opening of a grazing and wool growing district will supplement that of the wheat growing region, in giving larger exportable supplies, and in protecting us from certain importing necessities. Thus it will really contribute to the conditions essential to the restoration of specie payments.

We offer these remarks from our Pittsburgh standpoint. Our manufacturers are doing business with scarce a margin for profit, and can hardly obtain orders enough to keep going at that. With a heavy foreign debt, the interest of which must be paid in gold, it is absolutely essential, if we would avoid National bankruptcy, that the business of the country be revived. The depletion of our stock of gold, till we have only about $50,000,000 east of the Pacific States, proves whither we are tending. The nation *must* meet the question. how shall we change the tendency of affairs? Our answer is, start, at all hazards, some of the great, controlling enterprises of the country. Of these, none occur to us that have greater claims, or that will yield better results than the Texas Pacific. If to do this is transiently unpopular, it will be because of the rogues who have taken advantage of the past aid of the Government. But let it be developed that this is not being done in the present case and the tendency of public sentiment w change. The present Congres the necessity of enacting a bol for its own advantage, and this v that character. It would certainly tend to revive the prosperity of our manufactures, and, we think, to give new hope, and even developments to the resources of the entire nation.

Dore and Bouguereau.

Mrs. Lucy Hooper classifies Dore with the men of genius who never reveal themselves to the public in their works. But Bouguereau, she thinks, is one of those whose productions bear the distinct impress of their personality. "He is an elderly man, gray-haired and gray-eyed, absorbed in his art and painting, more under the dictates of actual inspiration than are most of his confreres. He gives one the impression of a gentle and lovable disposition, and of a nature wholly free from conceit or affectation. I congratulated him on his recent election to the Institute, a signal triumph achieved by him over that rising star Bonnat, and he spoke with evident pleasure of his success, yet with no tinge of vanity or exultation. He also mentioned with evident pleasure his popularity in America."

STATE NEWS.

MEADVILLE wants more tenement houses.

ALTOONA had a Centennial supper on Friday night.

BUILDING prospects for the ensuing year are lively in Clarion.

CLARION has a new hose carriage built by an Allegheny firm.

THREE hundred and sixty-five new buildings were erected in Shamokin last year.

DR. A. B. BOLTON, one of the leading physicians of the Susquehanna valley, died in Scranton on Saturday.

OVER 1,000 voters in Potter county have signed a petition for the repeal of the prohibition law which applies to that county.

WITHIN a fortnight Mr. Samuel Harris, residing near New Castle, has been bereft of three children, carried off by scarlet fever.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Democrat* asserts that when an East Brady man sends a telegraph dispatch to Rimersburg, somebody goes ahead to wake up the operator.

THE debt of Jefferson county is over $80,000, and a new jail needed. Clarion has both a new jail and court house, and the debt is about $60,000.

ISAAC JONES, Esq., of Clarion township and his wife celebrated their golden wedding last Tuesday. Their children and a large number of relatives were present on the occasion.

AT THE ball given for the benefit of the Assistance Hose Company of Johnstown last week, Miss Jennie F——y, of Pittsburgh, who led the admired procession, wore a cardinal red silk, combined with black velvet, and trimmed with white tarletan.

JACOB WHITE, of Penn township, Lancaster county, died recently, aged 98 years. Mr. White was the father of twelve children—six sons and six daughters. His grandchildren and great-grandchildren numbered one hundred and twelve. He enjoyed good health up to within the last two years, during which time he was confined to his bed; his eyesight had also become much impaired.

THE total exports of petroleum in full cargoes from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore during the week ending February 21, 1876, were in crude equivalent 96,787 barrels, a daily average of 13,827 barrels. The total charters at those ports on same date were in crude equivalent 172,058 barrels. The total exports this year up to February 21st were 827,311 barrels, against 367,949 barrels same time last year.

Two prisoners escaped from the jail at Warren Monday night, by removing a stone from the outer wall; making a rope from their bed clothes and sliding on it to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet. They left a note for the Sheriff, bidding him a kindly adieu. The prisoners removed the stone by means of a steel bed spring, and now the other prisoners want to be protected from any danger of the walls falling on them.

ON Monday afternoon last a jury in the Court of Quarter Sessions in this city, brought in a verdict of acquittal in a case in which not only did the prosecutor testify to the guilt of the defendant, but the latter acknowledged himself in open court, that he had committed the offense with which he stood indicted. The result was that the jury was not only reprimanded, but discharged. It may be added that forty detectives couldn't find a single man who served on that jury.—*New Castle Guardian.*

A COUPLE of young men in Washington township, Erie county, were recently invited to leave a religious meeting, which was being held in a school house in the township, and which they were disturbing. They accepted the invitation, and in taking their leave they also took the key to the door, first turning the bolt in the lock. The audience dispersed through the windows that night, and next day those two young men were arrested and put under bonds to appear at Court for carrying off the key.

LEAP YEAR RUMOR.

A Serious View of a Ridiculous Subject.

Just at present, the conventional wit evoked by the fact that this is leap year pervades the country papers. Years ago some anonymous miscreant invented the fable that in leap year unmarried ladies ask unmarried men to marry them. This invention he called a joke, and his shameless mendacity has ever since been sedulously echoed by rural editors. Paragraphs asserting that young men are now in danger of receiving proposals of marriage from every unmarried lady in the country, that badges bearing the inscription "engaged" or "sworn to celibacy" are openly worn by single men, as a means of protection; and that countless young ladies have proposed to, and been accepted by, rich widowers and handsome young men, crowd the columns of otherwise respectable and intelligently conducted newspapers. As every one knows, there is not the slightest foundation for any one of these paragraphs. There is not an unmarried woman living who fancies that leap year confers on her the privilege of unsexing herself, or who, in any circumstances, would avail herself of such an alleged privilege. And yet newspapers continue to print the conventional leap year anecdotes, and expect the public to accept them as witticisms. People do not laugh over them, as they do over the comic police reports. They simply read them in silence, regarding them as a proper and necessary feature of every leap year, and abstain from either killing the editor or openly denouncing his jokes out of a vague feeling that he is only doing his duty to society, and is as irresponsible in the matter as is the calendar itself.

HABITS OF THE TURKS.

The Old Legend About Their Cleanliness.

To the cleanly habits of a few persons of high rank, as a general rule, one may be perfectly willing to bear witness; but with respect to the ablutions prescribed to every good Mussulman by the Prophet's precept or practice, and described as "more frequent than those of any other people, and to be performed not in stagnant but in running water," the least one says, I think, will be the soonest mended. Religion proposes, but nature disposes. All the running waters of the currents of the Bosphorus would not have power to cleanse the unwashed faces of Turks, Greeks, Jews, Armenians and other Orientals one meets throughout the length and width of Pera and Stamboul, and nothing is more astonishing than the knack devotees exhibit in the performance of their purifying rights at the fountain in front of the Mosque, dipping their fingers and toes in the cool element as if it were hissing hot, and contriving to part with as little of their beloved dirt as if in it were the essence of their holiness. The Turks, undoubtedly, manage to harbor mother and daughter-in-law under the same roof, and their children have all the demureness without the bright colors, the chubby smile and the nameless graces that French toy-makers know how to impart to mere wax dolls; but those are general Southern, and not merely Mussulman peculiarities. The nursery is not a Turkish any more than a Greek, or, alas! an Italian or French institution. Those too wise-looking, old-looking infant prodigies are simply the result of a sickly growth and stunted hot-house training; and men are no better men for never having known what childhood or youth ought to be.

Beauregard's Sensitiveness.

Gen. G. T. Beauregaad has written a letter in regard to Gen. Sherman's practice of using Confederate prisoners to pick torpedoes out of the road over which his army was to pass. Sherman was induced to this course, as he relates in his Memoirs, by meeting with a handsome young Union officer whose leg had been blown off by one of these infernal machines. The Confederate prisoners proved to be very useful for the purpose; and, though Beauregard seems to think the order of Gen. Sherman was a violation of all the rules of civilized warfare, [illegible] men will hold that the [illegible] ces in the line of march [illegible] uite as barbarous. If, [illegible] of the torpedo system [illegible] the object of war is to kill the enemy, and the more killed the better, there is no reason why prisoners should not be used for any dangerous service whatever, or slaughtered in cold blood if necessary.

Nativity of M. C.'s

Some very interesting statistics of the nativity of members of the Forty-fourth Congress have been compiled by the Washington *Chronicle*. Of the two hundred and nine-three members of the House of Representatives only fifty-two were born in the districts they represent. All the Senators and Representatives from the States of Iowa, Kansas, California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Arkansas and Oregon are "carpet baggers." Wisconsin has but one native representative, and the large State of Illinois, with nineteen districts, has but two. New Jersey, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, North Carolina and Georgia send none but natives. The South has eight of her Democratic sons representing districts in the Northern States, while the North sends ten Republicans and six Democrats from the South. New York has fifty-four natives in Congress and supplies the State of Nebraska with her whole delegation.

A ST. LOUIS COURTSHIP.

Scene From an Unpublished Novel.

* * * Thus saying, Con knelt at her feet, crying, "Maud, Maud, will you never trust me, never give your happiness to my keeping? Alas, do not reject my suit, but grant my motion for a new trial!"

"Con," replied the girl, tenderly yet firmly, as she glanced timidly round the corner of the car with which she was nervously fanning herself and endeavoring to conceal her burning blushes, "Con, I—but we are discovered. My twin-brothers of gigantic stature, who thirst for your blood, have entered the room unseen, and even now are behind you!"

The brave young man cast an anxious glance over his shoulder, then replied, as a pleasant smile broke over his countenance and was lost in the labrynthine recesses of his ears, "Be not alarmed, my own Maudie; that which has frightened you was but the sight of my heels, which, as I am kneeling down, are so high above my head. That is all, dearest, see!" and, furling his ears behind his head to allow her an unimpeded view, he convinced her of the truth of his statement.

"True, Con, true," she answered, "and I was but a foolish girl to fancy that it was otherwise. But, dearest," she said, "why do you not come nearer? Why are you so distant, so cold? You do not love me. Your passion is crooked."

"Nay, Maud, nay," he said in gentle tones of reproof, "but I am at your feet, and being there, must remain afar off."

The sad earnestness of his tone melted the heart of the giddy girl.

"Con," she cried, "I fear that I have found an indictment against you unsupported by sufficient evidence. So soon as my father's term is out and he can return from Jefferson City to grace our bridal, I will be your'n."

"Maud, my own, owner, ownest," he exclaimed, in rapture, "can I believe my ears? These cruel prosecutions will soon be over, and we shall get to running grapevine whisky again, and then I will lay the treasures of Golconda at your ample feet, subject to the usual divide with the gaugers and other officials of the Internal Revenue Department."

Like torrents from a mountain source, they rushed into each other's arms, and, hidden beneath their sheltering ears from eyes profane, exchanged kisses that sounded like the extricating of a mule's hoof from a mud-puddle.—*Chicago Tribune.*

MENTMORE.

The Estate of the Richest Man in the World.

Baron Rothschild's residence and estate at Mentmore is described as one of the finest and most extensive in England. It contains some 20,000 acres of the finest land in Buckhamshire. It has garden, greenhouses and graperies so arranged as to furnish fruit every month in the year. Oranges, pineapples, figs, bananas, and other tropical fruits are grown in abundance. When the baroness is absent, yachting in the channel, or at her London house, orders by telegraph are sent to Mentmore daily for the supplies required. The vases in the fountain and Italian gardens cost each £1,000. The statuary is all of the most costly kind, executed by the first masters. The great hall, which is about 20x30 feet, is filled by vases and statuary. Its contents must represent a value of not less than £100,000. It takes not less than three hours to pass through the rooms. The finish is exquisite, and the furnishing of each sumptuous. Some idea may be formed of the whole from the furniture of a single bedroom, one of the many guest chambers, costing £25,000 or £30,000. In the dining and baronial hall are furnishings exceeding £200,000. Costly cabinets of the time of Louis XIV., of ebony inlaid with ivory or gold, diamonds, rubies and all sorts of precious stones, walls hung with the costliest tapestries of the time of Louis XVI., or covered with the richest needle-embroidered satin, may give some idea of the wealth lavished on this more than princely mansion. The costliest paintings adorn the walls, and the most skillful and expensive workmanship is displayed on the ceilings. The idea of the baron seems to have been to build and furnish a mansion such as no other person in England, except perhaps the Duke of Westminster, could expect to rival. The stud is said to contain more high bred horses than any other in the world. It embraces thirty-five hunters and as many racers, none of which are less in value than £500, while many of them run up to thousands.

LENT.

The Penance it Involves—Miseries of the Season.

The queerest proposition recently made by churchmen is that of some of the Episcopalians of Pennsylvania, who want the Lenten season dispensed with. They say that worldliness and riotous pleasures are only temporarily dispensed with during that season, and what is far more grave is that immediately before and after the feast the intensity of dissipation is always increased. These gentlemen seem to have no appreciation of the fitness of things—or perhaps their appreciation is too acute. They do not seem to be satisfied with the renunciation of balls, parties, &c., by fair "society" during Lent; they do not seem to have a thought for the sacrifice that puts aside the new bonnet, and permits the gay Spring dress to hang disconsolately in the dark closet until Easter has been reached. To give up gay diversions and wear plain clothes is a great penance, and those who abide most rigidly by the Lenten custom are the very people who love routs and gay attire best. The proposition thus made is a most singular one indeed, but we see no reason why the proposers should not go beyond what they have already submitted, and ask to abolish the church and the year. They say very plainly the suspension of "worldliness," "riotous pleasures" and "dissipation" during the Lenten season make it a hollow mockery, and might as well say, while they are bout it, that their parishioners conduct themselves—except during Lent—in a manner unbecoming Christians and churchgoing people.

DOOMSDAY BOOK.

Who Are the Landowners of England.

William the Conqueror, about A D. 1080, issued a Doomsday-book for England. It contained the owners' name of all the land in England, 55,000 in all. It shows who "came over with the Conqueror," and fixes the "gentle Norman bied" of half of England and most of the United States. A new Domes or Doomsday-lok has just been issued for England and Wales. It includes the names of 97,839 owners of land, of which 783,286 own ess than an acre each, while 269,647 own an acre or more each. One hundred hge owners possess 3,832,000 acres. Ther is a frightful lot of "John Smiths" on the list. Oxford University owns 127,000 aes, and Cambridge 100,000. The total number of acres in England and Wales is 37,000,000, nearly 5,000,000 being in Wes. The "common" land amounts to 1,50000 acres.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)

The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.

MANUFACTURED BY
GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.
Who are also the Manufacturers of the
IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN
Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

THE OLD STONEMASON.

A showery day in early spring—
An old man sad a child
Are seated near a scaffolding
Where marble blocks are piled.

His clothes are stain'd by age and soil,
As hers by rain and sun;
He looks as if his days of toil
Were very nearly done.

To eat his dinner he had sought
A staircase proud and vast,
And here the duteous child had brought
His scanty noon repast.

A worn-out workman needing aid;
A blooming child of light;
The stately palace steps—all made
A most pathetic sight.

I had sought shelter from the storm,
And saw this lowly pair,
But none could see the Shining Form
That watch'd beside them there.
—*Cornhill Magazine.*

Editor Bennett's Engagement and His Trip to Ottawa.

The engagement of James Gordon Bennett to Miss Ida May, formerly of Baltimore, is now the prominent topic of society talk, especially as it is expected Mr. Bennett will do something eccentric or wonderful in the way of a wedding fete when he leads his fiancee to the altar. Mr. Bennett is determined to do everything in an uncommon way, and on a scale of unprecedented magnificence. On Monday it was announced that he had ordered some extraordinarily handsome jewels for the expectant bride from Tiffany's, on Union square, New York, and in the next two days not less than fifty persons called at that establishment, asking to be allowed to see the Bennett jewels. Of course their curiosity was not gratified. The lady is described as tall and of rather slight build. She has brilliant black eyes, and dark, wavy hair, with a fair complexion, which is said to have been the envy of her lady friends for years. She is connected with some of the old Knickerbocker families of New York. Mr. Bennett and Miss May having been invited, with others, to attend Lord Dufferin's ball at Ottawa, Canada, conceived an idea peculiary Bennetish. So he engaged a train of palace cars, and traveled "special" at thirty-five miles an hour through to Montreal. They started on Monday morning, and made the trip, which usually consumes sixteen, in less than twelve hours—just to show the Canada chaps what a live American journalist can do. He is very popular with the ladies, but the last one in the world who would be charged with being a ladies' man in the usual sense of that term.

Rosebud Parties.

A New York correspondent gives the following description of a most delicious custom:

"But for fun alive, and deepest dissipation, go to a rosebud party, to which all the ladies invited are seeing their first season in society—that is, if you can get a card for it. No favor dispensed by a kind and charming hostess is so coveted as an invitation to her rosebud party, for the compliment bears on the face of it that she considers you one of the eligibles of her acquaintance. Going, you find the drawing rooms—nobody says parlors any more, except and old-fashioned fellow like myself, we take so closely after the English—hung with fern, smilax and Spirea, feathering from mantel and cornice, baskets of half-blown roses on every stand, and scores of debutantes in pink and cream-color floating about, all the mischief they learned at Mrs. Moares' or Madame Chegaray's, at $500 a quarter, fresh in their pretty heads. These pretty bacchanals, fresh from up-town boarding schools, waltz the wildest, flirt the deepest, and sip champagne the most defiantly of any belles afloat, unless we except a few of our pretty married women—and do this with more freedom than they will ever find at command again.

Courting by Telegraph.

We all know that it is quite possible to have angry alterations through the telegraph, and that the clerks often quarrel with each other by wire. We are now told that the art of peace as well as that of war is studied by the telegraphist in his spare moments, and the gentler passions often find vent through the wire. It has been stated that long courtships have been maintained between persons hundreds of miles apart, who never saw each other, and there is now a telegraphic sign for "love's first snowdrop, virgin kiss." One of the latest inventions in telegraphy, known as the "duplex" system, is a great peace-maker, for it enables the operators at either end to charge at each other as much as they please, without disturbing the continuity of transmission, thus removing all inducement to "fight." A kiss by telegraph, one would think, would be an admirable specimen of "love's electricity," and would be thrilling in the extreme.

What His Visits Were Like.

"Your visits remind me of the growth of a successful newspaper," said Uncle Jabez, leaning his chin on his cane and glancing at William Henry, who was sweet on Angelica.

"Why so?" inquired William Henry.

"Well, they commenced on a weekly, grew to be tri-weekly, and have now become daily, with a Sunday supplement."

"Yes," said William Henry, bracing up, "and after we are married we will issue an extra—"

"Sh—h," said Angelica," and then they went out for a stroll.

A Grave Mistake.

A young man of this city, says the Terre Haute *Express*, made a grave mistake on St. Valentine's day, as he discovered yesterday. He has two sweethearts, of as different avordupois as can be imagined. He procured a beautiful valentine, in which chaste allusion was made to a Juno form and superb beauty, &c. He wrote an original poem to his precious wee darling, his dear little prize, &c., but folded each in the wrong envelope, the large lady receiving the favor intended for the lesser, and vice versa, his handwriting betraying him, and last evening, when they were both returned to him, he was utterly discouraged and discomforted.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
Assets January 1, 1875, - - - $778,251.56.
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. B. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

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Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

An Episode of the Advisory Council

The day that the Beecher Advisory Council held the first secret session, it was suggested to the Plymouth sexton that the busy reporters would try to conceal themselves in favorable places for hearing the discussions on the questions at issue. The sexton accordingly proceeded to examine all the nooks and corners of the building wherever a man or child might be stowed away. He was about to give up the search as unfruitful, when a crowd of angry reporters outside assured him that the reporter of the —— was certainly concealed somewhere in the building and had not come out. The sexton resumed his hunt, and this time, sure enough, he found, to his surprise and delight, the missing reporter coiled up inside one of the ventilators of the auditorium, in a decided uncomfortable place, but one wherein he could actually hear almost all that was said. The Knight of the Pencil was ruled out amid the jeers of the ministers, and when he got outside of the building he told his adventures to his brother reporters, the latter unanimously voted the sexton a mean sot for telling the sexton anything about it, and awarded the discovered victim a round of drinks for his enterprise.

The Smallest Book in the World.

The tiny Bible recently issued in England has called forth (as the New York *Tribune*) an interesting discussion as to what are the largest and smallest books published. There is a story in Pliny of a copy of the Iliad on a piece of parchment so small as to be encased in a nut shell; but this is questionable, nor may such a writing be accounted a book. Mr. Frowde's Bible is the smallest printed book known, counting the proportion of matter to space, but the smallest actually is said to be a publication of the Religious Tract Society, London. Small rain upon the tender herb," which is but 1¼ inches high. The largest print work the world has yet seen is the Specifications of English Patents, published at the rate of about ninety thousand parts at the rate of about ten a day, of which Sets of these have been have been issued to several American libraries, but given to the binding costs a small fortune.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876.
WILLIAM
165, 167 AND 169
Special Good B
IN E

With the change in seasons we have made complete changes in our stock, and have now on our counters all the newest and latest novelties in

NEW SPRING GOODS.

At 12½, 15 and 18¾c, a large and very fine assortment of New Designs in Spring

Plaids & Dress Suitings,

At 15, 20 and 25c. new effects in London and Cheviot Plaids.
At 25, 30 and 37½c, a special bargain in Wool Serge Plaids.
At 18¾ and 25c. Double Twilled Wool Serges, about one-half their real value.
At 25c. all shades in French Debages, an extra bargain.
At 37½, 44 and 50c, an extra bargain in Silk Poplins.
At 75c to $5.00 per yard, extra good value in

Best Makes Black Silks,

And a full assortment of newest shades in Colored Dress Silks, Light Striped Silks, Check Silks, Mourning Silks and Light Tints for evening and party wear.
A full assortment of

BLACK CASHMERES,

All qualities, at our usual low prices.
All grades in our own importations of Black

Alpacas and Mohairs,

Unusual good value. Full and complete new stock of

Spring Dress Goods.

ALLEGHENY, Feb. 19, 1876.

We will offer for a few weeks our entire stock of Dress Goods at such prices as will insure their rapid sale.

The near approach of Spring renders it absolutely necessary for us to at once dispose of our large stock of Winter Dress Goods remaining unsold, in order to make room for our Spring purchases. We have an immense stock of medium-priced Dress Goods, which have been selling at from 50 to 60 cents, which we will sell during the special sale at 25 cents. Also, a large assortment of goods worth 20 to 25 cents, we will close at 12 1-2 to 15 cents. We have quite a quantity of Plaids suitable for Children's Dresses at very low prices, in some instances at about one-half the prices of two months ago.

This is intended as a bona fide closing sale of our Winter Goods, and customers will find that prices on every article offered will be about one-half the value of the goods.

We also have a full stock of seasonable goods, such as Bleached Muslins, Sheetings, Shirtings, Shirt Fronts, New Style Prints, an immense assortment of Hamburg Edgings, &c., all at the lowest possible prices.

We desire to call attention to our stock of Alexander and La Porte Kid Gloves, in two buttons, which we are selling at $1 a pair. They are worth $1.50.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 and 174 Federal St.,
Allegheny.

GREAT EXCITEMENT
AMONG THE LADIES!
Wonderful Enthusiasm Over the New Patterns of Embroideries, from St. Gallen, Switzerland.

Edgings from 5 to	39c
Flouncings from 19 to	63c
Insertings from 11 to	83c
Cachmere Nets	63c
Cachmere Lace	34c
Cachmere Ties, Fringed	63c
New Shades in Silk Ties	34c
Black Watered Ribbon	7c
Black Silk Colored Cord Edge Ribbon	9c
All Colors Cord Edge Ribbon	9c

Stock complete in all departments. Call and try "Our New System."

J. D. CARLISLE,
37 FIFTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.
500 Barrels Minnesota Flour.
150 Barrels Rye Flour.
150 Barrels Burmuda Red Onions.
200 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
3 Cars Rye.
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.
For sale by ROBT. F. SCHEDELL,
347 Liberty street.

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses
"WHITE STAR" FLOUR
FULL LINE GROCERIES.
Watt, Lang & Co.,
172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP
DEALERS IN
Flour, Grain, Feed, Bailed Hay and Straw. All Standard Brands of Hydraulic Cements, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, Anthracite & Cannel Coal.
Offices—134 Fifth avenue and 347 Liberty street. Warehouse and Yard—31st street and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,
WHOLESALE
GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.
KEIL & RITCHART,
Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
305 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,
FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 LIBERTY STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, February 29, 1876.

Monday is always an active day at the banks in certain respects, and yesterday afforded no change in this respect. There was a tolerably active demand for loans, the banks being readily able to meet this demand, so far as acceptable paper was concerned. There is, however, a decided preference for short time paper expressed, in the belief that the demand during the early Spring and Summer will be quite as much as they can meet. The business and building outlook is considered by the banks to be quite promising, and assuring of an active and profitable use of the funds at their disposal. Thus it is possible that there may be a gradual tightening up in funds until after the first of April is passed. —and then a more active turning over of moneys than is usual.

In response to the resolution of Representative Sayler, of Ohio, passed last week by the House, the Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a statement showing the amount of coin in the Treasury owned by the Government. This statement exhibits the coin balances at the close of business on Thursday last, the 24th instant. The Secretary, in his report, says: The actual amount of gold owned by the Government and available for the resumption of specie payment, after deducting the amount of gold, the amount of gold certificates outstanding, the accrued interest on Government bonds and bonds for the Sinking Fund to date, (February 24,) is as follows:

In coupons - -	$ 1,547,462 06
Unmatured notes -	10 00
In certificates - -	1,427,200 00
Sinking fund and interest -	1,873,825 50
Bonds redeemed and interest	13,832,553 65
Interest due and unpaid -	9,354,634 50
Outstanding bonds called for Sinking Fund -	2,548,000 00
Outstanding coin certificates -	33,968,300 00
Silver coin and bullion -	14,193,618 70
Total - - - -	$78,645,604 41
Total amount in Treasury,	13,341,423 76
$91,987,028 17	

The following figures, from the books of the Treasury Department, show the receipts of the Government, by quarters, for the four months ending December 31st, 1875:

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 1875.

Customs, - - - -	$ 44,233,626 25
Internal Revenue, - -	28,199,723 50
Public Lands, - -	308,641 73
Miscellaneous, - -	8,414,153 66
Total - - - -	$ 81,156,145 16

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1875.

Customs, - - - -	$ 32,267,931 72
Internal Revenue, - -	29,358,969 63
Public Lands, - -	295,906 78
Direct Tax, - -	10,347 53
Miscellaneous, - -	4,158,263 80
Total, - - - -	$ 65,990,519 46
	$1,156,145 16
Total for six months, -	$147,146,664 60

In his last annual report the Secretary of the Treasury estimated that the total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, would be $293,000,000. The receipts above given for the first half of the year are $646,964 in excess of half the Secretary's estimates for the whole year.

The total receipts from customs for the current fiscal year, up to and including to-day last, are $98,561,459.41, and from internal revenue, $74,564,787.25. The rates for February from these two sources show a falling off of between five and six million dollars, as compared with the same month of last year. This is accounted for by the fact that, in consequence of the month being to increase the duties on certain articles of import and the tax on whisky and tobacco, larger withdrawals were made from customs and internal revenue bonded warehouses.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday says: Money all last week ruled extremely easy, and yet our banks generally manage to keep up a pretty good line of loans and discounts, at low rates, of course. Business is unquestionably very dull, yet there is more business paper making than some few months ago. Call loans are quoted at 4 per cent., strictly first-class two-name paper at 5 per cent., first-class single-name paper at 5a6 per cent., loans on Government collateral at 4a5 per cent., do. do. on bank stocks at 5a6 per cent., do. do. on second-class bonds and stocks at 6a7 per cent. At Boston the one feature of the money market which seems prominently into notice is the scarcity of legal tender notes, which is now felt to a certain extent which is beginning to make the banks there less anxious to discount. Where the greenbacks have gone to it is not easy to say, although it is certain that the Boston banks have now an undue proportion of their funds in New York Then, for some reason or other, it appears that the New York banks have drawn down their balances at Boston, and with very sluggish demand for New York funds even at a discount of thirty or forty cents a thousand, it will take time to restore the equilibrium and bring matters to their normal condition. In the meantime, as we have before intimated, the Boston banks are less anxious to discount, especially at low rates. In these movements Eastward bose who are lamenting the low rates of money think they discover signs of a better demand for cash, to be followed with higher rates. If business is so dull in a city were there are millions being spent on the Centennial buildings, we very much ear the bottom has, not been reached yet.

Robison Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	114¾	5-20's 1865-coupons 123	
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup 123½		10-40's, Reg 113¾	
" 1864, 3d called.		Currency 6's 125¾	
" 1865	117½	New 5 per cents 118¾	
" 1865 new	119¾	10-40's—coupons 121¾	
5-20's 1867	118¾		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	114¾	Ohio & Mississippi	21¾
Erie	18½	Union Pacific	66
L. Erie	101¾	Toledo & Wabash ..	4¾
C. C. & I. C.	5	Harlem	14
St. Paul	42¾	Adams Express	109
Do. Pref	74¾	American Express ..	63½
Do. Central	60½	U. S. Express	74
Michigan Southern	87	Wells, Fargo & Co...	87
North Western Com	42¾	Quicksilver	19¾
Do. Pref	63¾	Fort Wayne	102½
Rock Island	110¾	Hannibal & St. Jos.	19¾
Chem. & Fire	93	Panama	138½
Pacific Mail	30¾	Iron Mountain	24½
Western Union	71¾		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	56¾	Cen. Trans (B)	49
Reading (S)	50¾	Empire Do. (S)	36½
U. Cos. of N. J. (B)	147¾	A. Y. & N. R. 7-30 (B)	99
Oil Creek (B)	14¾	P. C. & St. L. 7's (S)	84
Lehigh Valley	65¾		

NEW YORK, February 28, 1876.

Money 3@4; prime mercantile paper 4½@6. The customs receipts were $574,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $501,000. The clearings were $19,000,000. Sterling was dull at 485½@4894. Gold opened at 114, fell off to 113½, advanced to 114¼, and closed at 114. The carrying rates were 2 to 5 per cent. Government closed steady, after a fractional decline. Railroad bonds were firm. State securities were quiet. Stocks, with the exception of Rock Island and Erie, which were strong, have been weak and lower, the decline ranging from ¼ to 2½ per cent., the latter Lake Shore. With the exception mentioned above, the market closed active and weak, with prices at about the lowest of the day. The transactions aggregated 195,000 shares, of which 19,000 were Pacific Mail, 57,000 Western Union, 12,000 Northwests, 11,000 St. Pauls, 14,000 Erie, 67,000 Lake Shore, and 9,000 Ohios.

Government.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 123; 5-20s '65, 117¼; do new, 119; do of '67, 123; do of '68, 123; new 5s, 118½; 10-40s, 118¼; do coupons, 121½; currency sixes, 126½.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 45½; do new, 44; Virginia new, 37½; do old, 37½; Missouri 6s, 103½.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 71½; Pacific Mail, 30¼; Adams Express, 109; Fargo Express, 38; American Express, 63; United States Express, 74; New York Central, 115½; Erie, 18½; do preferred, 32; Harlem, 140½; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 90; Union Pacific, 67; Lake Shore, 90½; Illinois Central, 100½; Pittsburgh, 98½; Northwestern common, 45½; do preferred, 83½; New Jersey Central, 106½; Rock Island, 110½; St. Paul, 42½; do preferred, 79; Toledo & Wabash, 104½; do preferred, 109½; Fort Wayne, 109½; Terre Haute, 5½; do preferred, 20½; Chicago & Alton, 101½; do preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Indiana Central, 105; Burlington & Quincy, 118; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 19½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 118; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20¾; Central Pacific, 108½; Union, 105½; Union grant, 103½; Mariposa, 7; do preferred 7; Panama, 31½; Missouri Pacific, 11½.

LONDON, February 28—5 P. M.—Consols, 94 7-16; account, 94 23-32; 5-20s '65, 104½; do '67, 107½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 104; Erie, 16; do preferred, 31.

PARIS, February 28.—Rentes 66f 5c.

FRANKFORT, February 28.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, February 28, 1876.

General business has been rather better during the past week, although by no means what it should be or usually is at this season of the year the fine weather we apprehend was the chief cause of this slight improvement. The bad condition of the roads is keeping back country orders as it has been almost impossible to move anything by horse power, and a continuance of fine weather, drying up the roads, would have a most favorable influence upon trade generally. As regards the leading markets, there have been no new or important features during the past week; the demand for all the leading staples is still confined to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values there have been no important changes excepting in Roasted Coffee, which has been advanced.

APPLES—The most important feature we have to notice is increased receipts, and while prices are still sustained, the market is easier; holders are more anxious to realize, being apprehensive that there may be a decline; and in addition if the weather should turn warm, it is feared they will commence to rot again. It is certain, however, there is no room for a decline, taking the cost of the article fully into consideration, as even at current rates the margin for profit is small, but if they should commence to rot holders will be obliged to close out as soon as possible. The stock in this market is estimated at from 1,200 to 2,000 bbls. We continue to quote at $3,00a3,50 ₩ bbl for common to fair and $3,50 for prime to choice.

APPLE BUTTER—In light stock but there is not much inquiry and prices remain as last quoted, ranging from 90a75c ₩ gallon.

ASHES—Following are the current rates—in jobbing way: Common Soda, (48 per cent.) 3a3½c; Refined do., (70 first chemical,) 4¾a5c; Pearl ash, 7¼a8; Potash, 7c; Nitrate Soda, 2¾a3c; Manganese, 6½c; Arsenic, 5c; Flour Spar, 2a2½c.

ALE—There is no change to note in prices and trade is generally reported dull, like everything else, at present by the hard times. $4 ₩ bbl to the city and $9 to country; XX $10; India $11 half bbls in proportion.

BEANS—We have to report a slight improvement in the demand, but as yet prices are no better, and the supply is still considerably in excess of present requirements, which are small; it is fair, however, to infer that the low prices in connection with the hard times, will tend to stimulate the demand before long; quoteable at $1,15a1,20 ₩ bushel for prime navies; no mediums selling and but few in the market.

BUTTER—The receipts have been quite liberal during the past week, but mostly common in point of quality; in consequence the market is dull for low grades, of which the supply is steadily accumulating, but there is a steady demand for prime table stock, and as the supply of this character is small, prices are steadily maintained. There is nearly all complain of the inferior quality of the stock now coming forward on consignment, and what makes it so unsatisfactory to commission men is that shippers expect them to obtain the same money for stock of this kind that is being paid for choice table butter. Consignments do not like to handle poor stock for the reason that they are unable to please either the owner or the buyer, the former in many instances being impressed with the belief that it was sold for less than it was worth, and latter complains he paid too much and would like to return it. We will just here take occasion to state those shippers consigning common or medium butter to this market expecting to have it sold at prices curr ent for fine table stock, will be disappointed. Quotations may be given at 22a30c for prime to choice rolls; 18a20c for extra choice; 20a25c for fair to medium and 12a15c for common.

BROOM CORN—The demand continues fair for Hurl or Long Brush, or Brush that will work up into a Hurl Broom, and stocks of this grade are rapidly decreasing, with little or none arriving. Choice medium brush also in fair demand, but the stock of this grade is of rough common growth that only th best bring our outside quotations. We also note that quite a large proportion of western Corn is very poorly cleaned, entirely too seedy—especially that of short growth this of course is an objection and diminishes the value. We quote choice hurl, 10¼a11c; No 1 hurl, 8½a9c; choice old brush that will work up, 8a8½c; choice medium, 7; fair to good medium, 6a6½c; inside and covers, 6a6½; inferior, 5a5½c; long green old crooked, 6c; red tipped crooked, 4½a5c.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote in a jobbing way:

No 1 Plain.....	$16 00 ₩ thousand
No 2 do	12 00 do
No 1 Painted	24 00 do
Toy Painted	12 50 do

BROOMS—Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms.....	$2,00
No 2 Hurl	2,25
No 4 Hurl	3,00
No 5 Hurl	3,25
No 6 Hurl	3,50
No 2 carpet	3,75
No 4 carpet	4,00
Parlor Parlor	4,25
Stock Brush (48)	2,00
Stock Brush (48)	2,75
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1,25a1,75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1,00a1,50

CHEESE—There has been a very fair demand during the past week, and the market for prime stock is steady but unchanged; the demand for export has been unusually large this month, and stocks held by dealers are considerably reduced in consequence. Prices, however, have undergone no change; 14a14½c for prime Ohio Factory, and 14½a15 for New York.

CANNED GOODS—There is a very fair demand reported, but no change in prices. Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 ₩ Blackberries..	$2 50	2 ₩ Bartlett Pears ..	$2 00
2 ₩ Blueberries....	2 00	2 ₩ Common Pears.	2 00
2 ₩ White Cherries	2 00	2 ₩ Peaches	2 00
2 ₩ Red Cherries ..	2 00	2 ₩ Quinces	2 00
2 ₩ Gooseberries..	1 50	2 ₩ Raspberries...	2 75
2 ₩ Egg Plums....	2 00	2 ₩ Strawberries ..	2 00
2 ₩ Egg Plums....	3 00	2 ₩ Lima Beans ..	2 00
2 ₩ Damson Plums	1 50	2 ₩ String Beans ..	1 50
2 ₩ Peaches.....	1 75	2 ₩ Winslow's Corn	2 25
2 ₩ Peaches.....	2 25	2 ₩ Peas.....	2 25
2 ₩ Pie Peaches....	1 60	2 ₩ Tomatoes	1 65

CORDAGE AND ROPE—There have been some changes made in the card rates, and we have revised our quotations to correspond, as follows:

MANILLA ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upwards.....	14¾ cts. per lb
⅝ inch.....	15¾ "
¾ and 5-16 in. diameter.....	15¾ "
Tarred rope and lath yarn.....	14¾ "
Hay, stave and leather twine.....	14¾ "

OIL WELL DRILLING CABLES.

Hawser laid.....	14¾ cts. per lb
Sand Line Rope Yarns.....	15¾ "
Sand Pump Rope.....	14¾ "

SISAL ROPE.

½ inch diameter and upward.....	11¾ cts. per lb
⅜ inch.....	11¾ "
¼ and 5-16 in. diameter.....	12¾ "
Hay, Spoke and Leather Twine.....	11¾ "

CRANBERRIES—The market continues quiet and unchanged; $11a12 ₩ bbl.

COAL AND COKE—The Coal trade continues unsatisfactory to operators and with the exception that the most of the striking miners in the Monongahela Valley have resumed work, there are no new features to record. The demand for Coke continue light but prices remain unchanged; $2,40a2,50 per ton, delivered free on cars in Pittsburgh.

CEMENT, &c., &c.—Following are the jobbing rates: Louisville Cement, $2,25a2,50 ₩ bbl, Rosendale, $3a3,50; Portland, $7a7,50. Calcined Plaster, $3,50a4. Cleveland White Lime, $1,75a2.

CHEESE—The market still remains comparatively dull during the early part of last week, in consequence of the cold weather, which, in addition to increasing the demand checked the receipts, and prices were advanced 2a3c ₩ dozen; on Saturday and to-day, however, the market was weaker, as holders generally were disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales; quotations may now be given at 18a19c. The future will be governed mainly by the weather; shippers should bear this in mind, and if possible make their calculations accordingly.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples—choice New York State, 11c; prime Ohio, 10a10½c; southern, 8a9c, with a light demand for small lots only. Peaches—prime old halves, 11½a12c—no new in the market. Some new mixed offered, but the trade here will take nothing but straight halves. Blackberries very dull at 11a 12c ₩ lb. Raspberries are in light supply at 30 cents ₩ lb. Pitted cherries, 23a28; unpitted in light stock, but they are hard to sell at any price. It is probable that there will be an improved demand for Apples and Peaches within the next few weeks.

DRESSED HOGS—Very few offering and there does not appear to be much inquiry; quotable at 8a 9½c ₩ lb.

FISH—There is an increasing demand, as there always is at this season of the year, and there have been some changes in prices recently. Our list has been carefully revised and corrected, as follows:

Ex No 1 Mess Mackerel	$24 00 ₩ bbl
No 1 do do	22 00 "
Ex No 1 Shore do	20 00 "
Ex No 1 Bay do	25 00 "
Ex No 2 do	16 00 "
Large No 3 do	12 00 "
Split Labrador Herring	$24 50 "
Round Shore Herring	6a 6 50 "
Lake Herring	3 75 ₩ hf bbl
Whitefish	5 75 "
Large Georges Codfish	6¾c ₩ lb
Medium do do	5¾ "
Boneless Codfish	7 "
Scaled Herring	13½ "
No 1 Herring	40c ₩ box
Scaled do	50c "
Shore Mackerel	$3 75 "

FEATHERS—In light supply—sales of choice live geese at 57a58c. Mixed, 25a40c.

FLOUR—We can report only a moderate trade, as the demand is chiefly for small lots to supply immediate necessities, while good flours are still holding their own, indifferent or poor stock is hard to work off at any price. The fact is, both dealers and consumers, with very few exceptions, want nothing but good stock and will not knowingly handle anything of other kind, and there is so much poor stock offering and at such low prices that this is affecting and keeping down the value of good. The general position of the market at the present writing does not promise much to those interested in having higher prices, nor is it likely that good stock will be much, if any, cheaper, in view of the scarcity and high price of good sound Wheat. We continue to former quotations: Spring wheat flours, $6,25a6,75, the outside figure for choice Minnesotas; red winters, $6,50a7; amber, $7,00a7,50; fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye flour, $4,75a5. Buckwheat flour very dull—2a2½.

BOGERIES—Coffee—The market has been quite active at an advance of 1c ₩ lb for all grades of Rio, but without any material appreciation in Java and other mild descriptions. Sales, however, have been checked by the rapid advance, and the market closes dull. The stock of Brazil Coffee at the various ports in first hands, is as follows, with comparisons:

1876. Bags.	1875. Bags.	1874. Bags.	1873. Bags.
309,927	163,353	97,287	77,056

Supplies of other kinds 40,306 bags and 133,402 mats. The latest Rio dispatches quote an advancing market and reduced stocks. Sugars—Standard refined firm. Yellows steady at a reduction. Raws dull and weak. New Orleans Molasses firm. Syrups a shade better. Rice unchanged.

RICE.

Carolina.....	7 @7¾	Louisiana.....	5¾@6¾

SYRUPS.

Choice.....	65 @68	Fair.....	55 @58
Prime.....	60 @63	Dark.....	45 @50

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	60	N.O. strictly prime..	58
Fair.....	58	Demerara	60@65

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf.....	12¾	Standard B....	9¾
Crushed.....	11¾	Standard Ex C.	9¾
Granulated.....	11¾	Refined Yellows	9¾
Powdered	11¾	N. O. new crop.	8 @ 9
Standard A..	10		

COFFEE.

Fancy Rio....	23½	R. Rio, lb pkgs	22
Prime Rio....	22½@23	R. Rio, loose,	20½
Good Rio....	20½@21½	Roasted Java,	28 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

FRUITS.

Val. Raisins, per lb	12	Turkish Prunes	6 @ 7
L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb...	8		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder..	60 @1 10	Oolong	60 @ 85
Imperial.....	80 @ 90	Souchong.....	35 @ 75

SOAPS.

Best Wax.....	7¾	Rabbit's Best, per box.....	7,00
Superior Wax..	6¾	White Russian, per box.....	6 00
Woman's Friend	5½		
Duchess, per box ...	3 50		

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch.....			9¾
Pearl Starch.....			5¾a 6
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2.....			45 @ 90
B1 Carb Soda, in kegs.....			5 a 6
B1 Carb Soda, boxes.....			8
Concentrated Lye,.....			$4 50@5 50
Pearl Barley, per ¼ bbl.....			6 00
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B.....			8 50
Oat Meal, half bbls.....			4 50
German Mills.....			6 87½
Shot—drop.....			2 50
Shot—buck.....			2 75

GRAIN—The grain markets, like other branches of business, are exceedingly dull. The mild weather reduces the consumption of Corn and Oats—in fact all kinds of coarse feed which tells very perceptibly on the market. Some farmers report that the favorable weather enables them to sell much more of their roughness than they expected to in the early part of the season, some of which is being forced on the market as fast as the state of the country roads will permit. This, with the general depression in business, as those who are engaged in it to-day, and go to work in real earnest and repeal the resumption clause, which is a terror not only to the debtor but to to al enterprising men in the whole country, we might expect to see a much better feeling amongst our most active business men. They would then buy more freely and not hand to mouth, as they have been doing of late. The Wheat market, although fluctuating in the West, has been quite steady here. The winter wheat is quite well preserved so far, but it is too soon to speculate on the future crop, and from the amount that is now in sight there is likely quite enough to supply all demands until the new crop is harvested. Ohio and Indiana may be quoted a $1,35 for prime, $1,30 for fair; low grade $1,05 to $1,20. Some few cars of sample spring has sold at $1,28 to $1,35, as to quality and condition. Ear Corn—The supply about equal to the demand, yellow selling at 50a51c; mixed, 45a 47c; Shelled is plenty, some of which is quite soft yet, and sells at 47 to 48c on track, 48 to 50c in elevator. Far western corn from Kansas and Nebraska, which is as dry as old corn, sells at 54 to 56c in elevator. Oats—No change to note; mixed, 40 to 41c; white 42a43c; fancy white would bring 44a45c. Barley—Not much demand and selling all the way from 80 to $1,10, as to quality. Rye nearly all complain of the inferior quality of the stock now coming forward on consignment, and what makes it so unsatisfactory to commission men is that shippers expect them to obtain the same money for stock of this kind that is being paid for choice table butter. Consignments do not like to handle poor stock for the reason that they are unable to please either the owner or the buyer, the former in many instances being impressed with the belief that it was sold for less than it was worth, and latter complains he paid too much and would like to return it. We will just here take occasion to state those shippers consigning common or medium butter to this market expecting to have it sold at prices curr ent for fine table stock, will be disappointed. Quotations may be given at 22a30c for prime to choice rolls; 18a20c for extra choice; 20a25c for fair to medium and 12a15c for common.

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Split Labrador Herring	$24 50 "
Round Shore Herring	6a 6 50 "
Lake Herring	3 75 ₩ hf bbl
Whitefish	5 75 "
Large Georges Codfish	6¾c ₩ lb
Medium do do	5¾ "
Boneless Codfish	7 "
Scaled Herring	13½ "
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Standard A..	10		

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Good Rio....	20½@21½	Roasted Java,	28 to 40
Old Gov. Java	34		

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L. Raisins, per box	2 25	French Prunes	9 @12
Currents, per lb...	8		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder..	60 @1 10	Oolong	60 @ 85
Imperial.....	80 @ 90	Souchong.....	35 @ 75

SOAPS.

Best Wax.....	7¾	Rabbit's Best, per box.....	7,00
Superior Wax..	6¾	White Russian, per box.....	6 00
Woman's Friend	5½		
Duchess, per box ...	3 50		

SUNDRIES.

Silver gloss Starch.....			9¾
Pearl Starch.....			5¾a 6
Lamp Chimneys, No. 1 and 2.....			45 @ 90
B1 Carb Soda, in kegs.....			5 a 6
B1 Carb Soda, boxes.....			8
Concentrated Lye,.....			$4 50@5 50
Pearl Barley, per ¼ bbl.....			6 00
Oat Meal, in bbls, A. & B.....			8 50
Oat Meal, half bbls.....		

DAILY GAZETTE.

Circulation, 16,000.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The current issue of the WEEKLY GAZETTE is for sale on our counter to-day. It contains a complete resume of local and general news, telegraphic intelligence from every part of the world, commercial, financial, oil and cattle market reports, and editorials on all the leading topics of the day; altogether, thirty-six columns of choice reading matter, embracing subjects of interest to the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, and the family. The reputation of the GAZETTE is so thoroughly established, especially in the correctness of its commercial and market reports, that it has gained a circulation

The Largest in Western Pennsylvania.

It is at the same time, the cheapest in the list of weeklies of its grade. The subscription and club rates are as follows:

TERMS—Single copy, $1.75; clubs of five, $1.50; clubs of ten, $1.40; this includes postage paid by the publishers. A copy of the WEEKLY GAZETTE will be sent free to the party who acts as agent, for every ten numbers paid for.

Its especial merits are:

It contains the Latest News from all parts of the World.

Its market reports are prepared especially and exclusively for this journal, and are the only reliable ones published in Pittsburgh.

It is especially adapted for the Farmer, Mechanic, Merchant, and general Family use.

The large circulation of the GAZETTE is attributable to the recognition of its merits, and not to the efforts of canvassers who make a business of securing names on a percentage. Postmasters at many points have acted for us, and these alone are our accredited agents. All desirous of receiving the best Weekly published in Pittsburgh should subscribe at ONCE FOR THE GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

All subscribers for THE GAZETTE should now receive their paper not later than 7 o'clock. If they do not the fault is with the carrier, and it will be remedied by notifying this office.

The probabilities for to-day are a rising, followed by falling barometer, cooler northwest, shifting to warm south and east winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather.

Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., will preach a short sermon at the gospel meeting to be held this evening in the Third Presbyterian Church, on Sixth avenue, above Smithfield street. The sermon will be followed by a brief voluntary meeting. Services to begin promptly at 7:30 o'clock. Seats free and all are invited.

The Peddlers' Conference.

The peddlers and manufacturers held a very protracted conference last night. As they would not admit reporters, if any agreement was made the news-thirsting public will have to wait to learn it. However, the conference had not adjourned at two o'clock this morning.

John A. Finney's Case.

John A. Finney, the Second avenue commission merchant, had a hearing yesterday at Elyria, Ohio, on three charges of irregular dealing preferred against him. On two of the cases he was discharged and on the third the bail was reduced from $8,000 to $1,000. He furnished it and was dismissed.

AN UNFORTUNATE'S END.

Suicide of a Third Avenue Courtesan.

Mention was made in yesterday's GAZETTE of the fact that Mary Coates, an inmate of a house of ill-fame on Third avenue, above Wood street, had attempted to commit suicide by taking arsenic. Yesterday, at about eleven o'clock, the unfortunate woman died. Coroner McCallin was notified and held an inquest, at which it was discovered that the woman took the poison on Thursday evening. She shortly after became very sick, and the other inmates of the house summoned Drs. Borland and Donnelly, but their efforts to save the woman's life were ineffectual. No cause was assigned for the act, although it was said that the woman had been much addicted to strong drink of late. She was about thirty-eight years of age, and leaves two children (boys), aged ten and twelve years. A verdict of suicide was returned.

A VICIOUS CUT.

A Young Man Stabbed by a Tramp.

A tramp, who says he is a native of Switzerland, and that he bears the name of that sturdy little nation's greatest hero—William Tell—has been hanging around Brown's rolling mill, at the foot of Tenth street, on Duquesne Way, for some days past. About five o'clock last evening he entered the mill, and approached a group of young men and boys. Becoming tired of his presence they ordered him away. Tell, remembering the example of the immortal hero, refused to comply with the request. Hugh Dunning, a boy about eighteen years old, started towards him to enforce the decree of the saloon-keeper, and Mr. Switzo drew a knife, and before Dunning was aware of his object, gave the latter a very vicious cut across the neck and right cheek, making a terrible gash. Dr. John Dickson was summoned immediately, and found that the wound was not serious, though very ugly, and that the knife had just barely missed the jugular vein.

Tell left, but officer Hagar being informed of the affair, started out in search of the sanguinary individual and found him comfortably housed in the Young Men's Home, on Duquesne Way. He took his prisoner to the Central Station, and entered a charge of felonious assault and battery against him, which will be heard to-day.

HE'LL WEAR AN EAR-RING LESS.

Sanguinary Affray in the Penitentiary —In Sheer Desperation One Convict Pummels the Head of Another with a Scissors, and Then Bites His Ear Off.

A sanguinary fight between John Lawville and George Wilson, two convicts, took place in the Penitentiary on Saturday. The men are both serving long sentences, and until a short time ago they were cell mates. Both men are of a selfish overbearing disposition, and they quarreled frequently, the cause of their rations generally being the inciting cause of their disagreements. Several times each has essayed to "put a head" on the other, and the success of the attempts has been varying and unsatisfatory. Lawville and Wilson were both employed in the shoe shops, and that department was often the scene of their bickerings. Finally they were given separate cells; but, in a moment of rash forgetfulness, the shop guard allotted them the same spittoon in which to expectorate. Wilson is a clean chewer, and his saliva is never contaminated with pulpy masses of used up quid. Lawville on the other hand expectorates with a wild freedom, and he was prone to slop over on Lawville's side of the vessel. So long as the wierd chewer overflowed his own cell Wilson bore his cross with becoming meekness and resignation, but on Saturday Lawville, revelling in the wealth of the last contribution of the Commissariat cast economy to the winds, and loaded each resounding spit with pulpy and unsightly masses of masticated navy. He expectorated with a diabolical lack of precision, and before 8 o'clock the spittoon was spotted like a *Herald* war map. All this time Wilson was busily pegging away at a pair of boots, and the sad havoc that his enemy was making was all unknown to him. Suddenly he turned to cast a piece of stock, and in the act of relieving himself of an accumulation of tobacco juice, he saw for the first time the degraded and desolate thing that his beloved spittoon had become. His grip upon the shears tightened, and with a frenzied cry he sprang upon the author of the ruin. With his little shears Lawville punctured the guilty head of Wilson in divers places, and the other convicts greeted each fresh plunge with demoniac delight. To them it seemed fitting that the reckless waster of tobacco should be so punished, and no doubt the thought was suggested to them that Lawville, if let alone, would so thorough puncture the profligate Wilson that the superfluous fluid secretion of his body could be gotten rid of by standing him on his head and letting it trickle through. After causing Wilson's foot to slip, so that he fell, the abused spittoon remained a quiescent spectator. Just as Lawville was setting in to shear down the bumps of Wilson's head, that worthy shouted inanily for assistance, and an officious guard sprang to his relief. The hero of the fray had but a moment to do or die, and he quickly bent over his prostrate enemy to whisper an apology for his sudden leave-taking, when Wilson, like a dastard, turned his face to the floor, and, in utter contempt for his patronymy, Lawville bit his ear off. Then the victor was torn away from his prostrate enemy, and yesterday Warden White charged him with mayhem, before Magistrate Phillips. District Attorney Montooth appeared for the State. Lawville was present, his face radiant with the pride of victory. Wilson was so wound up in white cloth that he looked as if he was about to be entered in a bag race. The spittoon was conspicuous by its absence. The difficulty was described with variations, by a variety of persons who did not see the fight, but who swore to the results, and the Mayor said he would send the case to the Court. Then Lawville was taken back to prison, where he will no doubt serve a new term for his manly defense of the unprotected spittoon; Wilson was returned to the hospital, and through it all the spittoon pursues the even tenor of its way.

Housekeepers would find their Biscuit, Cakes, &c., much improved by using Marvin's Self-Raising flour, in place of ordinary flour, mixed with expensive baking powders or cream of tartar and soda.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The Appropriation Ordinance Passed Finally—No Increase for the Board of Health—New Street Railway Project—Bills Adopted —Petitions for Improvements.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A. H. GROSS.....President.
E. S. MORROW.....Clerk.

At the usual hour this branch was called to order. The following members were present: Messrs. Ahl, Aiken, Atkinson, Barckley, R. B. Brown, Samuel S. Brown, Bruce, Dannels, B. Darlington, H. Darlington, Denniston, Doyle, C. P. Duff, J. K. P. Duff, Epping, Foster, Geo. Fox, Geiger, Glass, Hayden, Holliday, Hunter, Jeremy, Kennedy, Kerr, Lagerman, Littell, Meyer, Miller, Moore, Musgrave, McCandless, McConnell, McClurg, McKinley, Nusser, Eugene M. O'Neil, J. O'Neil, Powers, Rodgers, Sawyer, Schild, Shipton, Singerly, Sorg, Weldon, Welsh and President Gross.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

The Clerk read an Act of Assembly to define and suppress vagrants. It is the result of the labors of the recent Altoona Tramp Convention. Referred to the Committee on Legislation.

NEW STREET RAILWAY.

Mr. SCHILD presented an ordinance granting the use of certain streets to the Pittsburgh and South Side Railway Company. It provides that said company shall have the right to lay out and construct its tracks upon the following streets: Commencing at the intersection of Fifth and Liberty streets, thence along Fifth street to Penn avenue, along Penn avenue to Water street, along Water street to the approach to the Point bridge, along said approach to the eastern end of said bridge, thence over and along said bridge, provided the consent of the owner thereof be first obtained, to Carson street, thence westwardly along Carson street to the city line, and also from the intersection of Main and Carson streets along Main and Walnut streets westwardly to the "old stone tavern" or terminus of city line; said railroad to be a single or double track with necessary turn-outs and switches along said streets; it shall be commenced within one year and finished within the limits of the city within two years from the passage of this ordinance; the bill provides that the fare shall not exceed the sum charged by the Central Passenger Railway Company. It was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. KENNEDY submitted a petition for an ordinance for closing up Bluff street, in the Sixth ward. Referred.

FOR MILITARY USE.

Mr. C. P. DUFF, resolution directing the City Property Committee to rent the rooms in old City Hall formerly used for police drill purposes to Co., B. Nineteenth Regiment, N. G. P. Referred.

Mr. GLASS, petition of M. Boyer for exoneration from payment of taxes. Referred.

Mr. EPPING, petition for the construction of a side walk on Thirty-eighth street, in the Sixteenth ward. Referred.

Mr. H. DARLINGTON, petition for the grading and paving of Exchange alley, in the Fourth ward, between Penn avenue and Liberty street. Referred.

Mr. GEORGE FOX, petition for gas lamps on Forty-third street, in the Seventeenth ward. Referred.

Mr. AIKEN, petition of viewers for fees due them in the case of Faas against the city, and a resolution for the payment of the same. Referred.

Also, petition of viewers for fees in connection with the Thirty-third street sewer. Referred.

Also, petition of Henry Rabe for the refunding of overpaid taxes. Referred.

Mr. R. B. BROWN, petition of citizens of the Twenty-fifth ward complaining of the manner in which the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company drains the water between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets. Referred.

Also, resolution for a fire plug at the corner of Beatty street and Penn avenue. Referred.

Mr. J. K. P. DUFF, petition of King & Park for the payment of the balance due them for building board walks on North and Brownsville avenues. Referred.

Mr. MUSGRAVE, report of the Market Committee closing the election of constables. Approved.

THE PEDDLING REGULATIONS.

Mr. KERR, from the Ordinance Committee, presented an ordinance regulating the [illegible] merchandise by wholesale from cars, sidings and depots in the city, and fixing the penalty for violation of the bill at $50. After some discussion Mr. AIKEN offered an amendment providing that the fines shall go into the Sinking Fund. The bill and amendment were then recommitted.

Unfinished business of this branch was taken up and an ordinance establishing the grade of the north curb of Denny street was read. It was adopted.

Mr. HOLLIDAY called up an ordinance providing for a board walk on Grandview avenue, from Bertha street to Sherman street. Passed.

The ordinance locating Center street, from Pearl to Winebiddle streets, was taken up, and Mr. SHIPTON withdrew the amendment offered by him at the last meeting, providing for an increase of the width of the street from thirty to forty feet. The bill was then passed finally.

Mr. SAWYER called up the ordinance locating Harrison street, between Fiftieth and Fifty-third streets, and moved that it be amended by inserting "Fifty-second street," instead of "Fifty-third street." Referred, with amendment, to the Survey Committee.

Ordinance authorizing the assessment of damages and benefits caused by the grading of Liberty avenue, from Thirty-third street to Center avenue. Postponed until the Liberty Avenue Commission submits its report.

Ordinance establishing a wharf between First and Sixth streets, South Side. Passed. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

W. B. NEGLEY.....President.
GEO. BOOTH.....Clerk.

The following members were present: Messrs. Atcheson, Aull, Boucher, Clark, Coll, Conway, Dickson, Dauler, Flinn, Fox, Fennerty, Ferson, Foley, Hahn, Hagan, Helmold, Hughes, Kerr, Kirchner, Laughran, Lemer, Moore, McCafferty, Nantker, Neeb, Nisbet, Powers, Rahauser, Reynolds, Roth, Rott, Robeson, Thompson, Voskamp, Wainwright, and President Negley.

On motion the reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

NEW PETITIONS.

On a call of the wards the following petitions were presented and referred:

By Mr. NEER, petition for fire plugs on Second avenue.

Mr. KERR, a petition for fixing the grade of Miller street.

Mr. DAULER, petition of George Savage for the exoneration of taxes; also, petition of Mrs. McFadden for same purpose.

Mr. ROBERSON, petitions for the extension of water mains on Harrison and Charlotte streets.

Mr. MCCAFFERTY, petition for board walk in the Eighteenth ward.

Mr. FERSON, petition for additional gas lamps on Larimer avenue.

Mr. HOGAN, petition for gas lamps on Jane street.

Mr. RAHAUSER, petition for leave to erect a frame building in the Second ward.

Also petition of Fred Jeltsen for leave to make a frame addition to his house on Carson street.

Mr. NESBIT, petition for fire plugs on Second avenue.

The resignation of Mr. D. B. Morrison, member from the Twenty-second ward, was presented and accepted.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. AULL, from the Committee on Surveys, presented the report of the Board of Viewers on the grading of Carson street from Mc Mongahela bridge to the city line. At the last meeting of Councils the same report was handed in and referred back. There being no instructions as to what change was desired the report was again presented. As the object in referring back is to give an opportunity for the repeal of the ordinance establishing the grade, the report was again referred back to the Board.

The same gentleman presented the report of viewers on the benefits and damages caused by the grading, paving and curbing of Forbes street from the Allegheny river. Received, filed and approved. The accompanying ordinance in reference to same was passed finally.

Mr. AULL, from the Printing Committee, presented the report awarding the contract for printing the Assessors' books, blanks, &c., to W. S. Walker. Approved.

Mr. KERR, from the Railroad Committee, reported favorably on a resolution for the enforcement of existing ordinances in relation to the running of trains on Liberty street. Resolution adopted.

Also, a petition to the Legislature asking the passage of a law requiring all railroads centering in cities of 20,000 inhabitants or more to provide morning and evening trains for the convenience of suburban inhabitants. Referred to the Committee on Legislation.

Mr. FOX, by leave, presented a petition for three additional gas lamps on Eighteenth street. Referred.

Mr. FOLEY, by leave, presented a resolution instructing the Street Commissioners not to employ a foreman for any gang of men of less than five in number, and such foreman shall always be a practical laborer. Referred.

THE APPROPRIATION ORDINANCE.

The ordinance levying taxes, assessing water rates, and making appropriations for the present year was taken up.

Mr. FOLEY moved that the appropriation for the support of the Board of Health be stricken out.

Mr. THOMPSON insisted that as the Board of Health is established by the Legislature, the city is bound to support it. Besides, an amendment would require the ordinance to be reprinted, and it is necessary to pass the ordinance without further delay.

Mr. FOLEY thought the amendment would not interfere with the final passage of the ordinance. He thought, also, that several other appropriations could be dispensed with. One of these was that for the Committee on Appeals.

Mr. NEGLEY (Mr. Aull in the chair) agreed with Mr. Thompson that the Board being established, Councils had no alternative but to support it. He cited the case of the Councils that refused to make arrangements for the payment of interest on certain railroad bonds, who were compelled by a mandamus of the Supreme Court to make a levy for such purpose. While he might be personally opposed to some things, and might doubt the propriety of the Board of Health being established as a separate corporation within a corporation, still he could not forget that the plain letter of the law must be carried out.

The vote being taken upon Mr. Foley's motion to amend, by striking out the appropriation for the Board of Health, the motion was lost.

Mr. NEEB moved to concur in the final passage of the ordinance. Carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Atcheson, Aull, Boucher, Clark, Coll, Conway, Dickson, Dauler, Flinn, Fox, Fennerty, Ferson, Hahn, Helmold, Hogle, Kerr, Mears, Moore, McCafferty, Nantker, Neeb, Nisbet, Rahauser, Reynolds, Rott, Robeson, Thompson, Voskamp, Wainwright, and President Negley.

Messrs. Kirchner, Lemer, Laughran and Powers did not vote.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH AGAIN.

The preamble and resolution passed in Select Council, asking the Legislature to so change the law in reference to the Board of Health as to place it under the control of Councils was next taken up.

Mr. NEGLEY opposed the passage of the resolution hastily, and moved to lay it over until the next meeting.

Mr. BOUCHER said if it was laid over until the next meeting, it would be too late for the Legislature to take action upon it at this session, and he therefore moved to amend by striking out the preamble and then passing the resolution as read.

The amendment was lost, as was also Mr. NEGLEY's motion to lay over.

Mr. NISBET moved to concur in the action of S. C.

Mr. FOX opposed the motion, contending that the Board is necessary, and its work worthy of praise, in support of which he read a number of statistics bearing on the subject.

Mr. BOUCHER thought the Board was well enough in its way, but favored the idea of putting it under the control of Councils.

Mr. FOX moved to amend the motion to adopt by referring it to the Committee on Legislation. Lost by a vote of 6 to 24. Motion to concur then carried by 28 ayes to 8 nays, as follows:

Yeas—Atcheson, Boucher, Clark, Coll, Conway, Dauler, Flinn, Fennerty, Ferson, Foley, Hahn, Hagan, Helmold, Hughes, Kerr, Kirchner, Laughran, Lemer, Moore, McCafferty, Nantker, Neeb, Nisbet, Powers, Rahauser, Reynolds, Roth, Rott, Robeson, Thompson, Voskamp, Wainwright, and President Negley—28.

Nays—Aull, Dickson, Fox, Neeb, Roth, Thompson, Voskamp, Negley—8

All other business from S. C. was concurred in.

STREET CLEANING.

Mr. THOMPSON called up the ordinance providing for the letting by contract of the cleaning of streets and alleys in the First and Second districts. A motion to lay on the table was lost.

The ordinance, after considerable debate, was passed by a vote of 31 to 4.

Mr. THOMPSON's resolution directing the City Attorney to satisfy the claim of James Mewhinney for the Shingiss street grading, was referred to the Street Committee.

Mr. FOLEY called up the resolution relative to the improvement of the Ohio river, on which action was postponed at the last meeting. Action of S. C. concurred in.

A resolution directing the Mayor to issue a proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy in the Twenty-second ward, caused by the resignation of Mr. Morrison, was adopted.

The reference of the petition to the Legislature in regard to the establishment of morning and evening trains into cities, to the Legislative Committee, was reconsidered, and on motion of Mr. BOUCHER, action on the resolution was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. FERSON moved to reconsider the action of the last meeting on the ordinance re-locating Murray avenue in Grove City.

Mr. BOUCHER moved to refer the ordinance to a special committee of five from the Common Council. Lost.

The ordinance was again passed finally by a vote of 25 to 5.

Adjourned.

BASELESS FABRICS.

The Custom House Irregularities—False Rumors Relative to District Attorney Reed—The Government Side Question—"Hum" is a Good Word for Some.

There is nothing particularly new connected with the retirement of Surveyor Steel from the Custom House, but still public interest in the matter manifests no signs of abating. No official information of Mr. Steel's removal has yet been received, but there seems to be no doubt but that it will take place. Mr. Steel himself concedes it. A number of the police have gone to Washington City to interview the head of the Treasury Department in his behalf.

An afternoon paper yesterday gave currency to the rumor that U. S. District Attorney Reed is to be removed. It assigned therefor an indefinite number of reasons, two of which were stated. One was that he had given the Government trouble about a certain iron suit, which, it was said, necessitated three trips of special agents to the office. The other was neglect to notify the Department of the discharges in the Custom House until the post-office site question brought the matter to the surface. Now, these two reasons, the only ones given, can be disposed of in a few words. It will be hardly necessary to state that there is no truth in the rumor, and that it was started for no other purpose than to ease up the other trouble. The truth of this true story is as follows: The late U. S. District Attorney Swoope libelled at Erie a quantity of iron on the ground that it had been undervalued when imported into this country. When Mr. Reed was appointed the successor of Mr. Swoope, upon the death of the latter, he could find no papers in the office relating to this case. He wrote to the Attorney General requesting that a revenue agent be sent to collect evidence. In compliance with the request two gentlemen were ordered to this city. They worked up the case and got it in good condition. Some time elapsed for trial on the part of the Government, and is ready to take the case up to-day, but Mr. Acheson, attorney for the defense, was sick and absent from the city. Courtesy to Mr. Acheson, and a sense of fairness to his client in not wishing to bring him to trial without his lawyer to represent him, prevented the trial from taking place. Of this fact the Court is well aware. Mr. Reed does not fear removal, and is ready to promptly meet all charges that may be concocted against him. He intends to do his duty, and it would possibly be well enough for the parties engaged in starting these false stories not to push them too far, as the District Attorney may build a fire that would cause the pot to bubble at a livelier rate for them than would be conducive to rational pleasure. The second reason, as stated above, is still more silly. The post-office site question did not bring the Custom House irregularities to light, as everybody knows, and Mr. Reed is not responsible for overcharges of which he knew nothing, nor for failing to report them. The Government site has nothing to do with the Custom House irregularities at all, but if it must be dragged in, then let it come. That there was money raised for an illegal use in connection with one of the sites we are informed there is no doubt, and Architect Boyd may another interesting and startling tale unfold if it should be necessary. We are very decidedly of the opinion that the less said on the score of the site question the better. The affairs of the other sites propose to ventilate this matter when the proper times comes. A very correct impression is abroad that Secretary Bristow is more familiar with the Government site question than some gentlemen suppose he is.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Baker and Farron were accorded an immense reception last night, in point of enthusiasm. They also had a large audience. The drama in which they appeared don't amount to much, but their specialties were new and excellent, and their songs fresh and good. As a representative of Irish character Farron is the peer of Harrigan or Hart. "Heinrich and Hettie" is destined to draw well this week.

Fifth Avenue Theatre.

Buffalo Bill and his combination, in their startling play of "Border Life," astonished their many auditors last night and drew screams of delight from the galleries. Mlle. Morlacchi made her first appearance in several years.

Trimble's Varieties.

It is rarely that Mr. Aims and his able assistants have succeeded in collecting together a company better qualified to amuse and entertain an audience than the one he now has. It embraces a variety of talent, and is all that is claimed for it in point of ability.

By Common Consent

Success is an evidence of superiority. This assertion, made by one of America's great statesmen many years ago, is true to-day. We all concede that fact. It is also conceded that the success of J. D. Thompson & Co. has been due largely to the fact that they have always sold good Brushes, and they have honestly maintained this reputation for many years, notwithstanding a large amount of competition. To those who intend purchasing Brushes, either wholesale or retail, we would recommend the above firm as being thoroughly reliable. Give them a call, at their large store, 176 and 178 Wood street.

HOMOEOPHATIC.

Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Grocers and Bakers.

For choice rye flour and corn meal call at the German steam flour mill, Second and Middle streets, Allegheny city.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless).

Daniel W. Evans, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. A meeting of the creditors was fixed for the 7th prox. to inquire whether the resolution for the composition and settlement of the claims against the debtor have been passed in the manner required by the act of Congress.

A. T. Rowand, bankrupt, Verona borough. The Register's report to the exceptions to bankrupt's exemptions presented and confirmed *nisi*.

J. F. McNutt, bankrupt, Clarion county. The petition of the assignee for leave to sell book accounts was presented and an order was made granting the same.

Evan Evans, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. A restraining order was issued against Dr. Samuel Floyd, and a hearing was fixed upon the motion for an injunction on the 3d prox.

Abraham M. Barr, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. A petition for discharge was presented, and the usual order was made for a final hearing before Register Harper on the 21st prox.

A. N. Burchfield and Victor E. Paulin, bankrupts, Allegheny City. The petition of the assignee an order was made consolidating the above stated cases under the title of Burchfield and Paulin. The assignee's report of the sale of the assets was presented and confirmed *nisi*.

Connelly, Naylor & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. An order was made directing that the resolution of composition be recorded, the said composition to be stable and binding upon all parties concerned. The firm pay the secured creditors in full and unsecured creditors sixty per cent. on the dollar, in one, two and three years, with interest.

Moses B. Parsons and John O. R. Wilson, bankrupts, Butler county. The creditors having chosen Ezra Crossman, of Millerstown, as assignee, the same is approved.

Bennett Bros., bankrupts, Luzerno county. H. H. Coston, of Scranton, having been chosen assignee, the same is approved.

On motion of David Reed, Esq., H. S. Floyd, Esq., of Pittsburgh, being duly qualified, was sworn and admitted as a member of the bar of this Court.

The case of Samuel Thompson, charged with defrauding the Government out of the tax on whisky manufactured at his distillery in Brownsville, is still on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(Before Judges Ewing and White.)

W. A. Campbell vs. the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company; action for work and labor done. On trial. This case was tried once before, and the plaintiff secured a verdict, when a new trial was granted defendant.

Joseph Kitchen vs. C. C. Boyle; appeal from an Alderman's decision. Jury out.

Trial List for To-Day.

Fredericks vs. Loy et al.

Pittsburgh Gas Company vs. Board of School Directors of Forbes Sub-School District.

Warner Roades & Co. vs. Thompson.

Mars vs. Harrower.

Andrew vs. Warren.

Fisher et ux. vs. Maple et al.

Orr vs. Adams.

Mulholland vs. Heffron et al.

Mueller vs. Burghart.

Hagin vs. City of Pittsburgh.

Ohmler vs. Hahn.

Hahn & Roach vs. Crown.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

The argument list was taken up in this Court.

Mrs. Margaret McNeill filed a petition for the benefit of the act securing to married women their separate earnings.

Court Brevities.

THIS is argument week of the Criminal Court, but no session has yet been held.

MESSRS. WEIR & GIBSON will to-day move to have the injunction in the "Orphans' Court" case dissolved. It is not supposed that any opposition to the dissolution will be made.

TESTIMONY is now being taken before U. S. Commissioner Gamble in the case of Mc-Clelland, Kline & Gibson vs. Wastenhagen & Bassleir's patent for a machine for making pick eyes.

ANOTHER suit against the Tradesmen's Industrial Institute was commenced in the Court of Common Pleas No. 1 yesterday. Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co., advertising agents of New York, ask for the payment of a bill for $257.

LOUISE H. MITTENBERGER, through her next friend, filed a petition in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday for a divorce from her husband, Wm. C. Mittenberger, on the grounds of abusive treatment and desertion. Subpœna awarded.

ALL the Courts except one room of Common Pleas No. 2 adjourned at noon yesterday to attend the funeral of the late Col. Thomas M. Kline. In the United States District Court remarks were made by Judge McCandless, United States District Attorney Reed, and Mr. Gibson, eulogistic of the deceased.

IN the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, Martin Cogan commenced suit against the Pittsburgh, Washington and Allegheny Railroad for $5,000 damages for injuries received, while in the discharge of his duty as a brakeman of the company, in having one arm crushed. Criminal carelessness on the part of the company is alleged.

JAMES A. MCPHILLAMY commenced a suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, against Sheriff Scully, to recover $5,000 damages. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant falsely, maliciously and for pay charged the plaintiff with the crime of arson in having set fire to his father's flouring mill, Pittsburgh. The plaintiff, it will be remembered, was tried at the December term of the Criminal Court for the crime, and was acquitted.

SOME TIME ago Mr. George Walker, late Pittsburgh agent of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Company in this city, was instructed by the company to obtain securities for the loan of $1,000,000, which J. E. Goulin, financial agent of the company had in his possession for that purpose. After having procured the property at great expense, Mr. Walker alleges that Conduct telegraphed to the parties that Mr. Walker's position was false, and the parties desiring the loans must apply to him, (Conduct.) For this Mr. Walker asks $10,000 damages in a suit he has commenced against Conduct.

STANTON AVENUE.

Damages Asked Against the City for Maintaining an Illegal Lien Upon Property for the Construction of that Thoroughfare.

In the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, yesterday, ex-Judge Thomas Mellon and his wife commenced suit against the city of Pittsburgh to recover damages for entering and maintaining an illegal municipal lien against the plaintiffs' property, for the alleged improvement of Stanton avenue, and for refusing to proceed to collect it or to issue process thereon, in order that its legality might be tested and determined. The amount of the lien entered against the property is for $63,970.94. The assessment is made on 120 feet deep on each side of Stanton avenue, a public thoroughfare passing through the farm. The first count is that the city has been requested to release the lien or to attempt to collect it by law, in order to test the legality of the act, but both requests have been ignored. For this $1,000 damages are asked. The second count states that the property through which Stanton avenue passes has been and is now chiefly used for farming purposes, and is rather injured than improved by the running of the street through it. The plaintiffs allege that the assessment is not just and uniform, as the city alleges. The city claims that the improvement is made under the provisions of the Penn avenue act, but the plaintiffs aver that the said act is inapplicable to roads and highways through farm lands, to wit, the lands of plaintiffs. Also that the owners of a majority in interest of the property abutting upon Stanton avenue never signified their desire to avail themselves of the privileges of this act. It is also alleged that the improvement was extravagant and unnecessary, and the expenditures were wastefully and extravagantly made. The property was also decreased in value by the maintenance of the lien upon it. The second count for $2,000 damages are asked, making $3,000 in all.

A Master of his Art.

Mr. T. D. Evans, Architect, not content with the knowledge to be gained from books and from observation in his own country, has visited those countries of Europe which are famed for progressive advancement in the different styles of architecture. He has made careful observations of the different orders in France, Germany, Italy and Greece, and has now returned to give the people of Pittsburgh the benefit of his enlarged views in this art or science. As the coming summer will witness the erection of many fine edifices in our city, parties who contemplate building would do well to secure the services of Mr. Evans, as one who has no superior in his profession. Call at No. 56 Fifth avenue, where you will find Mr. Evans graciously attentive to all comers.

Chautauqua Lake Ice.

Our people will be glad to learn that Mr. Horace Fox, of the Chautauqua House, Lake Chautauqua, is now in the city for the purpose of contracting with parties to furnish them with their supply of ice during the coming summer. All are acquainted with the purity, freshness, cleanliness and healthfulness of Chautauqua ice, and should avail themselves of this opportunity to secure the best in the market. All information can be obtained from E. D. Nettleton, Freight Agent, at Allegheny Valley Railroad offices, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets.

Brushes, Brushes,

Of all kinds; everybody is invited to call and examine our stock and be convinced that good Brushes and low prices are to be found at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Auction Sale

of House Furnishing Goods, Stoves, Table Cutlery, Britannia Ware, Water Coolers, Refrigerators, &c. Sales at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at KIM & SON, 118 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

Pargraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....To-day is Shrove Tuesday.

....The heaviest snow of the season fell last night.

....The Allegheny Park Commission meets this evening.

....An adjourned meeting of the Coal Exchange will be held this morning at ten o'clock.

....There were seventeen deaths in Allegheny City last week, of which nine were male, eight female and one colored.

....Investigation develops the fact that considerable of the opposition on the part of Councilmen to the Board of Health springs from personal interest.

....An information for felonious assault and battery in shooting officer Stokely was yesterday made before the Mayor, by patrolman Bohannan, against Wenzel Wesle.

....A new street railway is to start from the corner of Fifth and Liberty streets, run to Penn, thence to Water and over the new Point bridge, now in course of erection, to the South Side.

....One of the three card monte men who recently shot brakeman Jacob Miller on the P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., was arrested on Saturday evening at Indianapolis. His State prison prospects are brilliant.

....Pat. Lynch and James Mulligan went under the Smithfield street bridge about ten o'clock last night to submit their differences to the arbitration of a fight. After they had battered each other up pretty well they were arrested.

.....A dwelling on Windsor street, Allegheny, between Allegheny avenue and Walker street, the occupants of which are absent, was thoroughly searched by thieves a few nights ago. It is not known whether anything was stolen.

....Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning burglars broke open the window shutters of the key-maker's shop at the corner of Middle street and First alley, Allegheny, but they were frightened away before they could get in.

....Two tramps unsuccessfully attempted to compel a servant to admit them to the residence of Mr. A. C. Patterson, in the Eleventh ward, Allegheny, on Sunday night. The girl barred all the doors, and thus prevented a robbery, no doubt.

....An assortment of ear-rings, cuff-buttons, gold studs, gaiters and articles of wearing apparel were stolen on Sunday night from the millinery establishment of Mrs. L. Schutte, on Carson street, a few doors above South Twenty-first street.

....A hearing was had last evening before Mayor Phillips in the case of the four boys, Eagy, Saiters, Larimer and McCafrey, who were charged with breaking into Gerst's beer garden on South avenue, Allegheny. The two first were discharged and the others held for a further hearing.

....The *Telegraph*, speaking of the Custom House difficulty, says: "The equable about the Government site and personal pique seem to be at the bottom of the whole matter." The unquestionably correct impression of the general public seems to be that the unwarranted exaction of illegal fees is at the bottom of the whole matter.

....Victor Herbe, a South Side police officer, pending an investigation into alleged disobedience on his part, resigned yesterday. Patrolman Bruno was discharged by the Mayor for threatening a man who had prosecuted his son, and officer Herbe, for violating the regulations, was retired from the regular force and placed on the sub-list.

....The Hiberuian and Total Abstinence and Beneficial Societies are quarreling over the positions of honor in the St. Patrick's day parade. The T. A. B.'s claim that they have been badly treated, and assigned to the tail end of the procession. The feeling was quite high on Sunday evening, and it almost precipitated a fight of magnificent proportions.

....."Have you children?" demanded a house renter. "Yes," replied the other solemnly; "six—all in the cemetery." "Better live than bury," said the landlord, confidingly, and proceeded to negotiate the desired lease. In due time the children returned from the cemetery, whither they had been sent to have a nice play, but it was too late to annul the contract.

....Nothing would carry more instantaneous and permanent conviction to the minds of members of Councils of the necessity for a Board of Health, than if the smallpox or cholera were to grapple them individually and collectively and give them, without being attended with serious results, some idea of their plan of operations. Either would be an effective method of reaching the Columbiac brain-pan.

....At the Alliance meeting yesterday but little was done besides nominating officers. Messrs. Thomas Bell and Hugh Kirk were named for President, about fifty persons for Vice Presidents (twenty to elect) six each for the offices of Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and C. S. Ege for Treasurer. The nominations were referred to Rev. Mr. P. S. Jennings, Dr. J. C. Kennedy, and Messrs. Kirk, Martin and Geo. F. Turner.

....Last week burglars effected an entrance into the Lloyle private house, living on Tenth street near Bingham, South Side, and stole about three hundred dollars' worth of jewelry, embracing many rare scientific and literary works, besides a number of rare old coins. The library embraced four hundred volumes. The police have been engaged in working up the case for several days, but as yet no clue has been found.

PERSONAL.

***Squire Nesbitt, of Tarentum, brother of Rev. S. H. Nesbitt, died on Sunday of softening of the brain.

***Capt. Joseph A. Stone, of McKeesport, is announced as a candidate for the Legislature from the middle district.

***Mrs. G. W. Kirby, of Wilmore, Cambria county, was recently chosen one of the School Directors of that place.

***Mr. J. B. Morrison resigned his seat in Common Council yesterday as the member from the Twenty-second ward. He is going to Huntingdon, West Va., to live.

***In noticing yesterday the retirement of Mr. J. D. Weiss from his connection with the *American Manufacturer*, we spoke of him as the *associate* while he claims to have been the *chief* editor of that paper.

***Robert Pearson, Esq., of Lawrence county, father of Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D., of this city, is now so low that his death may be expected at any day. Mrs. R. W. Pearson, who has been confined to her room several weeks, is rapidly recovering.

***The appointment of Mr. Wilson King to the Consulate at Bremen was confirmed by the Senate on